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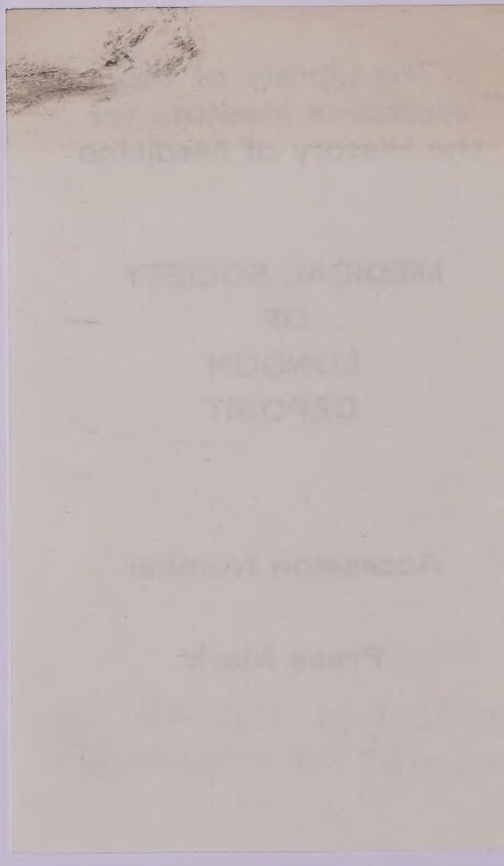

mag. 3.6

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Established
1773
CHANDOS ST. CAVENDISH SQ.

CATALOGUE

OF

THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM

OF

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

PART III.

COMPREHENDING

THE HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE OSTEOLOGY.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY FRANCIS WARR,
RED LION PASSAGE, HOLBORN.

1831.

may. 3.6

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the following Part of the General Catalogue of the Osteological Division of the Museum, all the additions which have been made to that portion of the Collection, are incorporated with the Hunterian Specimens, in their respective places, and separately distinguished, as being either a Donation, or Purchase.

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No. of Specimens.

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	No. of Specimens.
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—— Raja	1899 - 1935
—— Petromyzon	1936

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OSTEOLOGICAL DIVISION

OF THE

MUSEUM.

Order I.—Bimana.

Genus I.—Homo. Species I.—Sapiens. *Linnæus.*

Dentition.

Incisores $\frac{4.}{4.}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1.1.}{1.1.}$ Molares $\frac{5.5.}{5.5.}$

Varieties.

1.—CAUCASIAN.

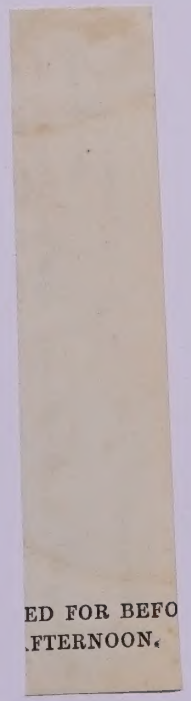
2.—MONGOLIAN.

3.—AMERICAN.

4.—NEGRO OR ÆTHIOPIAN.

5.—MALAY.

Hymenostylium flexuosum
Mitt. Trop.
Collected by Hochstetter in Neuseeland 1858 or Hermann Sieber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CATALOGUE.

OSTEOLOGICAL DIVISION.

GENUS HOMO.

No. 1. **The skeleton of Charles Byrne, known by the name of O'Brien, the Irish Giant.**

The following record of his death is extracted from the Annual Register Chronicle, June 1783. Vol. XXVI. p. 209.

"In Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, aged only 22, Mr. Charles "Byrne, the famous Irish Giant, whose death is said to have been pre- "cipitated by excessive drinking, to which he was always addicted, but "more particularly since his late loss of almost all his property, "which he had simply invested in a single Bank note of £700.

"Our philosophical readers may not be displeased to know, on the "credit of an ingenious correspondent who had opportunity of informing "himself, that Mr. Byrne, in August 1780, measured eight feet; that in "1782 he had gained two inches; and after he was dead, he measured "eight feet four inches.

"Neither his father, mother, brother, nor any other person of his "family, was of an extraordinary size."

It has been said, that in his last moments he expressed an earnest desire that his ponderous remains might be sunk out at sea; but if such were his wish, it was never fulfilled, as Mr. Hunter obtained his body before interment of any kind had taken place.

Hunterian.

2. **Skeleton of an adult male, of ordinary stature, five feet eight inches in height.**

From the British Museum.

3. **Skeleton of an adult male, five feet ten inches high.**

This, and the preceding skeleton, may serve as fair examples for comparison with that of O'Brien.

Hunterian

4. **Skeleton of Tera Poo, a native of the Island Otaheite, or King George the Third's Island, in the South Pacific Ocean.**

This man was a patient in the London Hospital, and died of extensive disease of the lungs; their structure was almost entirely destroyed by tubercles, many of which were in a state of suppuration.

The body was obtained for the purpose of preserving the skeleton, and the very beautiful examples of tattooed cutis it afforded; of which there are three specimens preserved in the Gallery of the Museum.

The third true rib of the left side is bifid at its sternal articulation, giving two separate cartilages to that side of the sternum.

Presented to the Museum by Sir William Blizard, 1816.

5. **Skeleton of a boy about twelve years of age; shewing the state of the bones at that period.**

From the British Museum.

6. **Skeleton of a child about two years of age.**

From the British Museum.

7. **The skeleton of Madlle. Crachami, the Sicilian Dwarf; born in or near Palermo, in the year 1814. She was exhibited in various parts of England; and in Bond Street, London, during the summer of 1824, where she died in the tenth year of her age. The skeleton measures twenty inches in height.**

The following account connected with this extraordinary little skeleton, is extracted from the fifth volume or supplement to the "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," by Sir E. Home, Bart., V.P.R.S. Page 191.

"An Italian woman, twenty years of age, when by her reckoning "three months gone with her third child, was travelling in a caravan "with the baggage of the Duke of Wellington's army on the Continent. "In the middle of the night, in a violent storm, when she was fast asleep, "a monkey, that had been chained on the top of the caravan, in its fright "found its way into it, and, as the warmest birth it could find, got under "her loins. Half asleep, she put her hand down to scratch herself; but "scratching the monkey, it bit her fingers, and threw her into fits. She "did not miscarry, but went her full time. The child when born only "weighed one pound, and measured seven inches in length.

"It was reared with difficulty, and was carried by its parents to "Ireland, where it became consumptive: it was brought to London, and "shewn as a curiosity: it died just after it completed its ninth year. I "saw it several times while alive, and it came into my possession after "death. Its skeleton is preserved in the Museum of the College of "Surgeons in London, and measures twenty-one inches.

"Upon examination of the body after death, the fontanelle was closed. "There was no fat in any part but in the sockets of the eyes, behind the "balls. The uterus had not been developed beyond that contained in a "fœtus of four months: the bladder was distended with urine to the "size of a hen's egg. As the child had never made water freely from "its birth, the bladder probably had been injured at the time the monkey "alarmed the mother.

"On comparing the ovaria with those of an abortion at three months, "they were nearly of the same size. The child when I saw it could "walk alone, but with no confidence. Its sight was very quick, much "attracted by bright objects, delighted with every thing that glittered, "mightily pleased with fine clothes, had a shrill voice, and spoke in a "low tone; had some taste for music, but could speak few words of

" English; was very sensible of kindness, and quickly recognised any " person who had treated it kindly.

" The mother has had a fifth child in Ireland, which, like her first " three children, is naturally formed.

Presented to the Museum, June 7th, 1824, *by Sir E. Home, Bart.*

At the suggestion of Sir W. Blizard, the thoracic duct was carefully examined, but no obstruction appeared to have existed; and it was, comparatively speaking, of large size.

The distention of the bladder with urine, mentioned by Sir E. Home, might have been consequent upon the irritation of a large blister that had been applied nearly over the whole of the abdomen.

8. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, between the second and third months of utero-gestation.**

From the late Mr. Heaviside's Collection.

9. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, about the third month.**

Hunterian.

10. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, between the third and fourth months.**

From the late Mr. Heaviside's Collection.

11. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, at about the fourth month of utero-gestation.**

From the late Mr. Heaviside's Collection.

12. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, at the fifth month.**

From the late Mr. Heaviside's Collection.

13. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, at the sixth month.**

Hunterian.

14. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, at the seventh month.**

From the late Mr. Heaviside's Collection.

15. **Skeleton of a human fœtus, at the ninth month; or full period of utero-gestation.**

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, June 28*th,* 1811.

Human Crania.—(Caucasian Division).

16. **Skull of an European. Adult, male.**

Hunterian.

17. **Skull of an European, with a considerable elevation of the frontal bone.**

Hunterian.

18. **Skull, European; the frontal suture unobliterated.**

Hunterian.

It was a curious remark made by Dr. Leach, and others who have examined that immense collection of crania and other bones in the catacombs at Paris, that the number of adult skulls in which the frontal suture remained unobliterated was so considerable, that, from a calculation made on the spot, he estimated the proportion to be at least one in eleven.

19. **Skull of a young Englishman, who poisoned himself in the Island of Pulo Pinang.**

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

20. **Skull, male. European, adult.**

Hunterian.

21. **Skull, adult; much laterally compressed, generally termed boat-shaped. From Scotland.**

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

22. **Skull, adult. European.**

Hunterian.

23. **Skull, adult. European.**

Hunterian.

24. Skull, adult. European.

Hunterian.

25. Skull, adult. European.

Hunterian.

26. Skull, adult. European.

Hunterian.

27. Skull of a young female, European; beautifully white.

Hunterian.

28. Skull of a very aged female, in which the alveolar processes are absorbed in consequence of the total loss of teeth in both jaws.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VII.

Hunterian.

29. Skull of an aged male, shewing the same circumstances as the preceding specimen.

From a patient who died in the London Hospital.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, 1811.

30. Skull of a male, European.

Hunterian.

31. Skull, European?

In this specimen, the bones of the face are much compressed laterally.

Hunterian.

32. Skull, in which the os occipitis is considerably elevated by the existence of numerous ossa triquetra in the lambdoidal suture.

Hunterian.

33. Skull. European?

Hunterian.

34. Skull, European.

This and the eleven following crania were received in October, 1827, from Dr. Leach; and are most probably part of the collection formed by him in Paris—principally from the catacombs. It may be noticed, that

in this small number of skulls, there are two in which the frontal suture remains distinct; thus supporting the correctness of his calculation mentioned in the note to No. 18.

Frontal suture unobliterated; the alveolar processes absorbed.

Presented by Dr. Leach.

35. Skull, adult. European.

Dr. Leach, October 24th, 1827.

36. Skull, adult. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

37. Skull, adult. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

38. Skull, adult. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

39. Skull of an adult, in which the occipital bone projects in a singular manner from the rest of the skull, in consequence of numerous ossa triquetra existing in the lambdoidal suture.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

40. Adult skull. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

41. Adult skull. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

42. An adult skull. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

43. An adult skull. European.

Dr. Leach, 1827.

44. An adult skull. European.

Frontal suture unobliterated. *Dr. Leach,* 1827.

45. An adult skull. European.

Hunterian.

46. **An adult skull. European.**

Dr. Leach, 1827.

47. **The skull of a native of Tartary.**

Hunterian.

48. **A skull found in digging a drain near Whitehall Stairs, in the rear of Lord Carrington's house: there were two other skulls and many loose bones found in the same spot, which fell to pieces in the attempt to remove them.**

It was presumed, and not without probability, that these were the remains of some of the victims of the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, both from the situation in which they were discovered, and from their being too near each other to have been buried in the usual way, supposing it ever to have been a place of interment.

Presented by William Lynn, Esq., May 23, 1823.

49. **An adult skull.**

The ossa triquetra in this specimen are so remarkably large, that that portion of the occipital bone above the external transverse ridge, is divided into three equal portions or sections, by them.

Hunterian.

50. **An adult male skull, articulated.**

In this specimen all the bones are separated from each other, but preserving their relative positions; those composing the cranium can be removed, for the greater facility of examination.

Purchased 1829.

51. **The bones of a fœtal cranium, separate. European.**

From the late Mr. Heaviside's Collection.

52. **A fœtal cranium. European.**

Hunterian.

53. The skull of an Egyptian mummy.

The ancient Egyptians, who are supposed to owe their origin to the Arabian colonies, form part of the Syrian branch of the Caucasian race, and the character of this cranium seems to support that opinion.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

Human Crania continued.—(Mongolian Variety.)

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54. The skull of a Chinese. Male.

Hunterian.

55. The skull of a Chinese Ladrone. Male.

This and the following specimen were from two criminals executed at Macao for piracy and murder, committed in 1816 on board an American ship. The men were decapitated, and their heads obtained by J. Reeves, Esq., at Canton, and sent to England by the hands of Captain Stewart of the *Lady Melville* to Sir E. Home, for the Museum of the College.

The Ladrones are a cluster of small islands lying off the southern extremity of China: they are the resort of pirates who infest the mouth of the river Canton, and have long set the whole naval power of China at defiance.

Presented by J. Reeves, Esq., 1821.

56. The skull of a Chinese Ladrone.

Presented by J. Reeves, Esq., 1821.

57. Skull of a Chinese.

This and No. 58 are of undoubted originality; they were obtained from a native cemetery near Pekin, and brought to England by Mr. Dill, Surgeon, E. India Company's service.

Presented by Anthony White, Esq., March 10, 1823.

58. **Skull of a Chinese.**

Presented by Anthony White, Esq., 1823.

59. **Skull of a Chinese. Male.**

Hunterian.

60. **Skull of a Chinese. Male.**

Hunterian.

61. **Skull (in a decayed state) of a native of Greenland.**

Found in a tumulus on a promontory or headland called by the natives Sichilik, on the North-West Coast of Greenland. Latitude 76° North. Longitude 66° West.

Presented by Alexander Fisher, Esq., Surgeon of H. M. S. Alexander, Captain Parry, January 6, 1819.

62. **Skull of an Esquimaux. Male.**

Brought to England in H. M. S. *Fury*, one of the vessels under the command of Captain Parry.

Presented November 14, 1823.

Human Crania continued.—(American Variety.)

63. **Skull of a native of South America.**

This, and No.'s 64 and 65, were brought to England as examples of the aboriginal natives of Peru: they were taken from an ancient burial place in the Island of Titicaca, situated in the middle of the Lake of Chucuito, in a province of Peru of that name. The Island of Titicaca is celebrated as having been the residence of Manco Copac, the founder of the Peruvian nation.

These very singular skulls resemble the Caribean in the great depression

of the forehead (particularly in this individual specimen), but here it does not appear as the mere result of mechanical pressure, but rather as a peculiar and original conformation. In these specimens also, the foramen magnum occupies a much more anterior station in the base of the skull, than in any cranium with which they have been compared; forming a striking contrast, in this particular, with the negro skull.

Presented by Earl Dudley, June 17th, 1828.

64. A similar skull.

Presented by Earl Dudley.

65. A similar skull.

Presented by Earl Dudley.

66. Skull of a Caribean chief.

The Caribs were the ancient inhabitants of the Caribean Islands, the name applied to that Archipelago which extends in a crescentic form from the Island of Porto Rico, to the coast of South America.

This skull exhibits the depressed forehead, so peculiar in this race; and supposed to be considerably increased, if not produced, by artificial pressure, applied when young.

Hunterian.

67. Skull of a Carib.

The frontal bone much depressed.

Hunterian.

Human Crania continued.—(Æthiopian Variety.)

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68. Skull of an African, adult. Male.

Hunterian.

69. Skull of a native warrior from Ashantee.

This was obtained by Mr. Robert Morison, a naval surgeon, who accompanied the African travellers, Messrs. Clapperton and Pearce; and who took charge of a box provided by the College, for the preservation of specimens of natural history. On the journey northwards, towards Timbuctoo, both himself and Captain Clapperton fell a sacrifice to the climate. In a letter written previous to his departure from England in H.M.S. *Brazen*, Captain Willis, then lying at Spithead, he said, "If I "take the boxes out with me, I hope to return them by some man of "war to Portsmouth; *and if I do not*, I should hope they would be "returned to their proper destination. August, 1825."

Ashantee is a large territory of Africa, immediately behind the Gold Coast, which was scarcely known till the year 1806. It is considered to be one of the most powerful and civilized nations in Western Africa.

70. Skull of a Negro. Adult.

Hunterian.

71. Skull of an African, from the Gold Coast.

Hunterian.

72. Skull of an African. Adult.

Hunterian.

73. Skull of an African. Adult.

Hunterian.

74. Skull of an African. Adult.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Esq., Sen., 1824.

75. Skull of an African. Adult.

Hunterian.

76. Skull of an African, female. Adult.

Hunterian.

77. Skull of a native of Madagascar.

Hunterian.

Human Crania continued.—(Malay Variety.)

78. A skull, (probably of a New Zealander), in which the frontal bone has been shattered by a violent blow.

In this specimen a dislocation of the lower jaw has taken place, on the left side, by which the condyloid process has been dislodged from the glenoid cavity, and slipping forwards, has formed a new joint on the eminentia articularis. That this displacement has been permanent, appears, from the adaption of the bony surfaces to each other, and from the undue wearing of the teeth on that side of the jaw.

79. Skull of a native of New Zealand.

Much broken.

Hunterian.

80. Skull of a native of New Zealand.

Presented by Thomas Hobbs Scott, Esq., 1821.

81. Head of a New Zealand chief.

Presented from Governor King, by the hands of Sir E. Home, Bart., 1808.

82. Head of a New Zealander.

Scarified after death, and not tattooed.—This is by no means an unfrequent practice amongst the natives, for the purpose of deceiving unwary purchasers of such relicks, and for which they are sufficiently civilized to demand, sometimes, a very unreasonable price.

Hunterian.

83. Head of a New Zealander.

Scarified after death.

Presented by Admiral Sir Thomas Beresford, 1828.

84. **Head of a New Zealander.**

A jad-stone ornament is attached to one of the ears.

Presented by Robert Keate, Esq.

85. **Head of a New Zealander.**

Scarified after death.

Presented by Governor Farquhar, by the hands of Sir E. Home, Bart., 1822.

86. **Head of a New Zealander.**

Presented by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., 1808.

87. **Head of a New Zealander.**

Presented by Thomas Hobbs Scott, Esq., 1821.

88. **Head of a New Zealander.**

Presented by Mrs. Maria Graham, 1824.

89. **Head of a New Zealander.**

Presented by Mrs. Maria Graham, 1824.

90. **Skull of a native of New Holland.**

A well marked skull.

Hunterian.

91. **Skull of a native of New Holland.**

From the British Museum.

92. **Skull of a Native of New Holland. Male.**

A strongly marked skull.

Hunterian.

93. **Skull of a native of New Holland. Male.**

Hunterian.

94. **Skull of a native of New South Wales.**

Hunterian.

95. **Skull of a native of Van Dieman's Land. Male.**

This skull has evidently suffered from fire; the whole of the occiput, and part of the right parietal bone, appear to have been destroyed by it; in all probability a relick of cannibalism.

Presented by Thomas Hobbs Scott, Esq., 1821.

96. Skull of a native of Van Dieman's Land.

Hunterian.

97. Skull of a native of Van Dieman's Land, fourteen years of age, having only three incisors in the lower jaw.

Presented by G. J. Guthrie, Esq., February 2, 1825.

98. Skull of a native of Van Dieman's Land.

From Fort Dalrymple.

A striking similitude exists between this and the preceding skull, No. 97, in the irregularity of the dentition of the lower jaw, viz.: in having but three incisors. From the circumstance of the symphysis of the jaw in both specimens bisecting the alveolar cavity of the central incisor, and, from the regularity and close approximation of the teeth, even the natural supposition of one having been extracted at a former period, can barely be allowed. Though this may be but a casual coincidence, it is at least curious, and deserving of notice.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1809.

99. Skull of a female native of Van Dieman's Land, about a year old.

This specimen is remarkable for the great central projection of the parietal bones, giving, in consequence, an angular form to the head.

Presented by T. Hobbs Scott, Esq., 1821.

100. "The skull of a New Hollander, whose second temporary grinders were formed as permanent grinders, and therefore has only two bicuspides."

Original Hunterian description.

101. Skull of a native of the Island of Java; aged.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

102. Skull of a native of Eastern India.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

103. Skull of a young Gentoo, from the banks of the Ganges.

The parietal bones remarkably prominent.

From Mr. Brookes's Collection.

Brought to England and presented to Mr. Brookes by Mr. Collins.

104. Cranium of a Gentoo, from the banks of the Ganges.

This skull affords a striking contrast with the preceding, in being much compressed laterally.

From Mr. Brookes's Collection.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Thomas Copeland, Esq.

105. Skull of a Malay. Male.

Hunterian.

106. Skull of a native of Rajpootana, in Hindostan.

Presented by Dr. George M. Paterson, H. C. S., March 31, 1823.

Vide "An Essay on the Construction of the Asiatic Cranium." By Dr. P., in Vol. I. of the "Transactions of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh."

107. Skull of a Hindoo idiot, from the province of Bengal.

Presented by Dr. G. M. Paterson, 1823

108. Skull of a Coolie, one of the lowest caste of Hindoos; from the province of Bengal.

Presented by Dr. G. M. Paterson, 1823.

109. Skull of a Mussulman, from the province of Bahar, in Hindostan.

Presented by Dr. G. M. Paterson, 1823.

110. Skull of a Mussulman, from the province of Delhi, in Hindostan.

Presented by Dr. G. M. Paterson, 1823.

111. Bones of the skull of an Indian Fœtus. Separate.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

Sections of Human Crania, &c.

112. Vertical section of a skull.

This skull shews the relative thickness of the external and vitreous tables, and the diplöe; exposing also, the frontal sinus, the antrum, the sphenoidal and ethmoidal cells, &c.

Hunterian.

113. The corresponding section of No. 112.

Hunterian.

114. A similar section.

Right side.

Hunterian.

115. The corresponding section of No. 114.

Hunterian.

116. A vertical section of a skull.

The diplöe almost entirely obliterated.

From the British Museum.

117. A calvaria or skull-cap.

The diplöe of which is nearly obliterated.

From the British Museum.

118. Portion of the cranium of a black female native of the Isle of France.

It is of extraordinary density and thickness, and the diplöe is intirely obliterated.

Presented by Nathaniel Wallick, Esq.,
Inspector of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, 1813.

119. A small portion of a parietal bone of great thickness.

Hunterian.

120. A skull-cap, in which numerous large ossa triquetra exist in both sagittal and lambdoidal sutures.

Hunterian.

121. A transverse vertical section of a skull. The section made anterior to the coronal suture.

Hunterian.

122. A similar section, made posterior to the coronal suture, through the ossa parietalia.

Hunterian.

123. Section of the anterior part of a skull.

The frontal sinus, the cavity of the antrum, the ethmoid, and sphenoid cells are exposed, and the pituitary membrane of the nose injected.

Hunterian.

124. The corresponding section of No. 123.

Hunterian.

125. Section of the right scapula through its articular cavity, and inferior to the spine.

Hunterian.

126. Section of the left scapula, through its articular cavity, and inferior to the spine.

Hunterian.

127. A similar section of the scapula of a child.

Hunterian.

128. A similar section of the scapula of a child, the coracoid process not united.

Hunterian.

129. A longitudinal section of the right humerus, to shew its structure.

Hunterian.

130. A section of the left os innominatum, through the acetabulum.

Hunterian.

131. A nearly perpendicular section of the left os innominatum, from the crista ilii, through the acetabulum and arch of the pubis.

Hunterian.

132. Section of the right os innominatum, from the crista ilii to the great ischiatic notch.

Hunterian.

133. A similar section of the right os innominatum of a child about a year old.

Hunterian.

134. Section of the upper portion of the left os femoris, for structure.

Hunterian.

135. Section of the upper portion of the left os femoris, for structure.

Hunterian.

136. A longitudinal section of the right os femoris, for structure.

Hunterian.

137. A longitudinal section of the left os femoris, for structure.

Hunterian.

138. A longitudinal section of the left tibia, for structure.

Hunterian.

139. Adult upper and lower jaws, the teeth of which (on the right side) have been extracted and preserved separately, viz:—

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1}{1}$ Bicuspides $\frac{2}{2}$ Molares $\frac{3}{3}$

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate III. Fig. 1 and 2.

140. Upper and lower adult jaws, in which the teeth are exposed to their full extent in the alveolar cavities; (on the left side.)

From Mr. Brookes's Collection.

141. The upper and lower jaws of a young subject, in which the temporary or deciduous, and the permanent sets of teeth are very beautifully shewn.

This preparation was made for Mr. Hunter by William Lynn, Esq. more than fifty years ago.

Hunterian.

142. A stand containing a series of specimens, which exhibit the development of the teeth in both jaws.

These specimens are figured in Mr. Hunter's work on the teeth.

Hunterian.

No. 1. One side of the lower and upper jaw of a fœtus, about three or four months old, shewing the groove which is afterwards formed into sockets.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VIII. Fig. 1 and 2.

No. 2. One side of the lower and of the upper jaw of a fœtus, about six months old, at which period some of the partitions have shot across near the anterior part, forming distinct cells.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VIII. Fig. 3 and 4.

No. 3. One side of the upper and lower jaw of a new-born child, shewing the last mentioned circumstance in a more advanced state.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VIII. Fig. 5 and 6.

No. 4. One side of the lower jaw of a fœtus, about eight months old, shewing the state of the teeth at that period. The five corresponding teeth of the upper jaw are also displayed separately.

No. 5. The lower jaw of a child seven or eight months old, in which the first two incisors had cut the gum, shewing the sockets of six teeth on each side. The mouths of the alveoli are contracted over the teeth, especially those of the grinders, where they have not yet began to open for the passage of the teeth.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VIII. Fig. 7.

No. 6. One side of an upper jaw where the cuspidatus of that side had been formed high up in the jaw, and therefore could never appear through the gum.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VIII. Fig. 8.

No. 6.* One side of the upper jaw of a child about two years of age, shewing a posterior grinder coming down towards the surface of the jaw, and also two incisors appearing in their alveoli, which are open posterior to the deciduous teeth.

No. 7. Half of the upper jaw of a child, where the cuspidatus was inverted, so that its point was turned up against the jaw, and the growing mouth of its cavity towards the gum.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VIII. Fig. 9.

No. 8. The corresponding portion of the same jaw, shewing a similar inversion of the cuspidatus.

No. 9. Part of a lower jaw cut through at the symphysis; the incisor of the child is standing in its socket, and the adult incisor forming in a distinct socket, underneath.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate IX. Fig. 2 and 3.

This section also shews that the bicuspides are formed in distinct sockets of their own, and not in the socket of the grinder, which stands above.

No. 10. The corresponding portion of the upper jaw, No. 6.* In this section the alveoli are opened to expose the secondary teeth.

No. 11. Half of the upper jaw of a child about eight months old, shewing the incisors in progress of cutting at that period; the teeth of the other side of the jaw are displayed separately.

No. 12. Half of the upper and lower jaw of a child about nine months old, in which the incisors of both jaws have cut the gum.

No. 13. One side of the upper and lower jaw of a child about eight or nine years of age, where the incisores and cuspidati of the fœtus where shed, and their successors rising in new sockets; shewing likewise the two grinders of the child, with the bicuspides forming underneath. The first adult grinder was ready to cut the gum; and the second grinder in the lower jaw is lodged in the root of the coronoid process, and in the upper jaw it is in the tubercle.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate IX. Fig. 1.

No. 14. Portion of the upper and under jaw of a child about ten years of age, in which the adult or permanent teeth are exposed in their alveoli; the fœtal incisores and cuspidati having been shed.

No. 15. Two portions of the lower jaws of children about six years of age, in one of which is shewn the state of the fœtal teeth; and one of the permanent grinders appearing in the alveolar cavity. The other shews a similar tooth, the anterior part of the jaw having been cut away.

No. 15.* The anterior part of an adult lower jaw, to shew the incisores, cuspidati and bicuspides.

No. 16. One side of the upper and lower jaw, in which the outer plate of the alveolar process was taken off to expose the fangs of the

teeth in their sockets. The length of each fang is at once seen with respect to its neighbour, and this kind of articulation pointed out at one view.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate VI. Fig. 1.

No. 17. Four sections of lower jaws at different periods of life, from the age when the five shedding teeth are completely formed, to that of a complete set. These specimens show four things: First, the lengthening of the jaw backwards, which is seen by the oblique line made by the four condyles; secondly, the gradual rise of the two processes above the line of the teeth; thirdly, the gradual increase of the teeth in proportion as the jaw lengthens; and, fourthly, the part formed always keeping the same size.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XVI. Fig. 2.

143. A skull, exhibiting an inversion of the right upper cuspidatus, the crown of which projects upwards and inwards, into the cavity of the nostril of that side.

Vide No.'s 7 and 8 in the preceding series.

Hunterian.

144. A portion of the upper jaw of the right side, in which the cuspidatus has been formed so high up, as to prevent its appearing through the gum.

Vide No. 6 in the preceding series.

Hunterian.

145. A similar preparation.

Hunterian.

146. A molaris of the upper jaw, having the adjoining molaris inverted and firmly anchylosed to it.

Hunterian.

147. **A frame, containing a series of specimens explanatory of the growth and structure of the human teeth.**

Figured in Mr. Hunter's work on the teeth.

Hunterian.

A perfect set of sixteen teeth from one side of both jaws, taken out of their sockets to expose the whole of each tooth.

No. 1. Side view of the teeth of the lower jaw; the five single are similar to those in the upper jaw, but the grinders in this have only two fangs.

(*a. a.*) The two incisors.

(*b.*) The cuspidatus; showing, in the same view, how much longer it is than the others.

(*c. c.*) The bicuspides.

(*d. d.*) The first two grinders, having two fangs.

(*e.*) The third grinder, or dens sapientiæ, having also but two fangs.

No. 2. A similar view of the teeth of the upper jaw; the lettered references apply to this, as to the first row.

(*a. a.*) The two incisors, showing the hollowed inner surface of those teeth.

(*b.*) The cuspidatus, showing the same.

(*c. c.*) The bicuspides, showing the two points on the basis of each. The first of them has a forked fang.

(*d. d.*) The first two grinders having three fangs.

(*e.*) The third grinder, or dens sapientiæ, having also three fangs.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate V.

No. 3. (*a.*) An incisor slit down its axis, to shew the enamel upon the body of the tooth, covering much more of the convex, than of the concave part.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 17.

(*b.*) An incisor, worn so much down as to expose the whole end of the bony part, a circle only of enamel remaining.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 18.

(*c.*) A cuspidatus, showing the same circumstance.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 16.

(*d.*) A lateral view of the enamel of a bicuspis cut longitudinally.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 15

(*e.*) A similar view of the enamel of a molaris.

(*f.*) A similar section, showing the same in a molaris.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XV. Fig. 14.

(*g.*) The basis of a molaris whose points were worn down, and the bony part which projected into those points exposed.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 12.

(*h.*) A molaris whose bony part is wholly exposed, and only a circle of enamel left, covering the sides all round.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 13.

(*i.*) The grinding surface of a horse's molaris, to show the irregular course of the enamel.
Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV. Fig. 20.

(*k.*) A section of one of the denticluli of an Asiatic elephant's molaris, showing the ivory, enamel, and crusta petrosa.

(*l.*) A horizontal section of the molaris of a horse, to show the course of the enamel.

No. 4. A series of teeth in longitudinal section, to show the relative size of their cavities; principally cuspidati. There is amongst them a molaris from the lower jaw, with a large concretion of tartar attached to it.

No. 5. A series of teeth in section to show their cavities.

(*a. a. b. c. c. d.*) Show the cavities of the teeth, in the incisores, cuspidatus, bicuspides, and a molaris.

(*e.*) Longitudinal section of a molaris, to expose the cavity.

(*f.*) A similar section of a molaris.

(*g.*) The cavity in the body of a molaris exposed in a transverse section.

(*h.*) A similar specimen.

(*i.*) A molaris of the lower jaw, with part of its fangs sawn off, to show that the sides of the cavity, or canal, have grown together, and divide it into two small canals, which are indicated by the two dark points.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIV.
Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

No. 6. A series of deciduous incisores and molares, to show the gradual decay previous to their being shed.

(*a.*) Seven incisors, showing the progressive change.

(*b.*) Seven molares, showing the same changes.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XV. Fig. 2 and 3.

(*c.*) An incisor of the lower jaw of a young horse, showing the absorption of its fang, forming a cavity for the reception of the crown of the adult tooth beneath.

No. 7. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a child of five or six years of age, showing the temporary teeth almost completely formed. There are seven (viz., four above, and three below) of the succeeding teeth seen at the roots of the first set.

(*e. e.*) The bodies of the first adult grinders nearly formed.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate X. Fig. 1.

No. 8. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a child of seven years of age. This is an age at which there are more teeth formed, and forming, than at any other period of life: viz., the ten temporary teeth complete, the ten incomplete to succeed

them, and the two adult grinders; making twenty-two in this side, and of course forty-four in the whole.

The fangs of the temporary incisors may be seen beginning to decay at their points.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate X. Fig. 2.

No. 9. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a child eight or nine years old; principally to show the progress of the second set, and the beginning and decay of the first set.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XI. Fig. 1.

No. 10. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a youth about eleven or twelve years of age, showing the further progress of the one set towards perfection, and of the other in their decay.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XI. Fig. 2.

No. 11. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a youth about fourteen years of age, nearly in a perfect state.

No. 12. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a youth about eighteen years of age.

No. 13. The five teeth in half of each jaw of a fœtus of seven or eight months, showing the progress of ossification from the first incisor to the second molaris.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate IX. Fig. 4.

No. 14. A similar set of teeth, somewhat more advanced in ossification; from a fœtus of about nine months.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate IX. Fig. 5.

No. 15. The teeth from one side of both jaws of a child eight or nine months* old, showing the five temporary teeth in a

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* The late Dr. Blake, in his "Essay on the Structure and Formation of the Teeth in Man and various Animals," 8vo. Dublin, 1801, page 43, has availed himself of a typographical

more advanced state, with the first adult molaris; the adult incisores and one cuspidatus are also begun to be formed.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate IX. Fig 6.

No. 16. A comparative view (in vertical section) of the incisores, and a permanent incisor tooth in its progress towards completion.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIII. Fig. 2. *a. b. c. d.*

No. 17. A similar view of the same changes in a deciduous and a permanent molaris.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIII. Fig. 2. *e. f. g.*

No. 18. A series showing the gradual growth of a single tooth, from its first formation nearly to its being almost complete.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIII. Fig. 3.

No. 19. A series to show the formation of the cavity and fangs of the molares of the lower jaw.

(*a.*) Shows the common cavity in the body of the tooth.

(*b.*) Shows the cavity still deeper.

(*c.*) Shows the bony arch thrown over the mouth of the cavity, and dividing that into two openings, which give origin to the two fangs.

(*d. e. f.*) Show the progress of these fangs.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIII. Fig. 1. A.*a.* B. &c.

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error, in the substitution of the word *years*, for *months*, to criticise Mr. Hunter's Work; but it will be found, that in the text and reference, at pages 78 and 82, Mr. Hunter describes them properly, as the teeth of a child of eight or nine *months*, and not years.

There is however, unfortunately, a double error concerning this identical figure, which may in some degree excuse Dr. Blake; for at page 78 before alluded to, reference is made to Plate X. *Fig.* 6., whereas Plate IX. was meant and described; Plate X. having only two figures in it.—W. Clift.

No. 20. A similar series of the molares of the upper jaw.

(*g.*) Shows the common cavity of the tooth.

(*h.*) Shows the slight tucking in of the mouth of the cavity, at three different points, from which three ossifications shoot.

(*i.*) Shows these ossifications.

(*k. l.*) Show the gradual growth of these fangs.

Vide Hunter on the Teeth. Plate XIII. Fig. 1. A. *a.* F. G. &c

148. A human tooth (bicuspis) in longitudinal section, for structure.

Presented by Sir E. Home, 1807.

149. Internal organ of hearing. Adult.

From Mr. Brookes's Collection.

In this preparation the cavity of the tympanum, the semicircular canals, the fenestra ovalis, fenestra rotunda, and the groove for the reception of the tensor tympani are shown; the opening of the Eustachian tube, the aperture for the transmission of the chorda tympani, the aqueductus Fallopii and the mastoid cells are also exposed.

Order II.—QUADRUMANA.

GENUS SIMIA.

Dentition.

Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$ Molares $\frac{5\ 5}{5\ 5}$

Habitat:
Africa, India, and the Indian Islands.

Sub-Genus Troglodytes.—*(Geoffroy.)*

150. Skeleton of the Chimpanzee or Black Oran Outang. Male.

Troglodytes niger—*Geoff:*
(Homo silvestris—*Tyson.* Homo troglodytes—*Lin:* Pongo—*Buff:*)
Fig:—Tyson *Anat: of a Pygmy.* 1699. Skeleton, viscera, &c.—
Buff: *Hist: Nat: XIV. t.* 1.

Habitat: Africa; Angola and Congo.

This animal in the adult state, if at all, is but very imperfectly known.

Mus: Brookes.

151. Skeleton of a young Chimpanzee. Male.

Troglodytes niger.

Mus: Brookes.

152. Skeleton of a young Chimpanzee. Female.

Troglodytes niger.

Died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change, September, 1819. Its height, when living, two feet three inches.—*Vide* the stuffed skin in the Museum.

Purchased.

153. Skull of a young Chimpanzee.

Troglodytes niger.

Presented by Earl Spencer.

Sub-Genus PITHECUS.—*(Geoffroy.)*

154. Skull of a young Orang Outang.

Pithecus Satyrus.

This belonged to an animal younger, probably, than that brought to England by Dr. Abel, in 1817.

Habitat :—Borneo.

Presented by the late Sir Thomas S. Raffles, 1820.

155. Skeleton of a young Orang Outang.

Pithecus Satyrus—*Geoff:*

(Simia Satyrus—*Lin:* Jocko—*Buff:*)

Fig :—Abel's *Embassy to China.* Audebert *Hist: des Singes, pl. Anat:* 1. *fig.* 3. Cranium.

Habitat :—Borneo, Sumatra, Malacca, &c.

This Animal was brought to England by the late Dr. Abel, who accompanied Lord Amherst, in the Embassy to China, in the year 1817. It was a native of Borneo, one of the Great Sunda Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It arrived in England in August, 1817; and survived its transportation to this country until the 1st of April, 1819, during which period it was in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

For an interesting and detailed account of the habits of this Animal, *vide* Dr. Abel's description.

Its death was accelerated, if not caused, by the irritation consequent on the cutting of its teeth, which circumstance sufficiently proves its nonage. The stuffed skin is in the Museum.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., April, 1819.

156. Skeleton of a young Orang Outang.

Pithecus Satyrus.

It is worthy of remark, that in addition to those characteristic differ-

ences described by various authors, as existing between those nearly allied Sub-Genera, Pithecus and Troglodytes, two remarkable ones (though not generally noticed) exist in the number and division of some of the parts of their skeleton.

In the Pithecus or Orang Outang, the ribs, as in the human body, are twelve on each side; but the Sternum differs from that of the Chimpanzee in being considerably broader in proportion to its length; and in the second, third, fourth and fifth bones, which compose it, being divided longitudinally into two parallel rows, the separate portions alternating with each other, leaving an indented suture between them, which is particularly distinct in the young animal; the remains of this separation may be traced in the supposed Adult or P: Wurmbii.

In the Chimpanzee the ribs are thirteen in number on each side; an additional pair being attached to the first lumbar vertebra; the sternum in this animal is simply divided in the ordinary manner, into five separate portions, which are entire; and the sternum is altogether narrower or more laterally compressed than in the Pithecus.

Mus: Brookes.

157. Skeleton of the Pongo or Wurmb's Ape. Adult.

Pithecus Wurmbii.

(Pongo Wurmbii—*Geoff:* Pongo—*Wurmb. Mem: Soc: Bat:* ii. 245.

Fig:—Audebert *Hist: des Singes, pl: Anat:* II. *f.* 5 and 6. Skeleton and Cranium.

Habitat:—Borneo and the Indian Archipelago.

This is presumed to be the Orang Outang, or Pithecus Satyrus, in an adult state.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, November, 1822.

158. Skull of a very large adult Pongo.

Pithecus Wurmbii.

This specimen, and No.'s 159 and 160, were sent to England from Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales' Island, by Thomas White Esq. The animal was a native of Borneo.

This skull must have belonged to an animal decidedly larger than that whose skeleton is preserved in the Jardin des Plantes, of which an original drawing, of the natural size, made in Paris, in 1819, by the Conservator, is preserved in the Museum portfolio.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, January 2, 1809.

159. The radius and ulna of the left superior extremity of the same animal.

Pithecus Wurmbii.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard.

160. The ulna of the right superior extremity of the same animal.

Pithecus Wurmbii.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard.

Sub-Genus Hylobates.—*(Illiger.)*

Dentition as in Orang Outang.

161. Skeleton of the Greater Gibbon.

Hylobates Lar.

(Homo Lar—*Linn:* Pithecus Lar—*Geoff:* Long-armed Ape—*Pen: Quad:* Le Grand Gibbon—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buff: xiv. *pl.* 2. *Audeb:* 1. § 2. *f.* 1.

Habitat:—East Indies; near Coromandel, and Malacca, and the Malacca Islands.

This specimen was brought from the forests of Deval in the province of Bengal, and is a male. The skeleton is rendered imperfect by the absence of the skull, which was retained by Dr. Henderson, who presented the bones to the Museum in 1822.

162. Skeleton of the Wow Wow or Silvery Gibbon.

Hylobates leuciscus.

(Pithecus leuciscus—*Geoff:* Gibbon Cendré—*Cuv:* Le Moloch—*Aud:*)

Fig:—Audebert 1. § 2. *f.* 2.

Habitat:—Malacca, and the Sunda Islands.

Mus: Brookes.

163. Skeleton of the Silvery Gibbon.

Hylobates leuciscus.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

164 Skeleton of the trunk of a Gibbon.

Hylobates.

In this specimen, the skull and extremities being deficient, it is difficult to fix the species: upon comparison, however, it resembles the Silvery Gibbon most nearly, but differs in having an additional pair of ribs.

Hunterian.

165. Skull of a young Silvery Gibbon.

Hylobates leuciscus.

Habitat:—Malacca.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

166. Vertical section of the skull of a Gibbon.

Hylobates leuciscus ?.

Hunterian.

167. Skeleton of the Siamang or Raffles' Ape.

Hylobates Syndactyla. (Simia Syndactyla—*Raffles.*)

Fig:—Horsfield *Zool: Res:*

Habitat:—Sumatra.

This animal was shot at Sumatra, and presented to Mr. Brookes by Evan Evans, Esq., Surgeon R. N.

Mus: Brookes.

Sub-Genus Callithrix.—*(Cuvier.)*

168. Skeleton of the Squirrel Monkey or Lesser Caimiri of South America.

Callithrix sciureus—*Geoff:* (Simia sciurea—*Lin:* Saimiri—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buff: xv. *pl.* 57. Audeb: *Hist:* v. § 2. *f.* 7. F. Cuvier *Mam: pl.* Shaw *Zool:* i. *pl.* 25.

Habitat:—The Brazils and Guiana.

Mus: Brookes.

169. Skeleton of a similar animal.

Callithrix sciureus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Sub-Genus Cercocebus.—*(Geoffroy.)*

Dentition as in Orang Outang.

170. Skeleton of the Malbrouck Monkey.

Cercocebus Cynosurus—*Geoff.*(Simia Faunus—*Lin:* Malbrouck—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buffon, xiv. *pl.* 29. ♀ Audeb: *Hist:* iv. §. 2. *f* 5. ?

Habitat:—Africa, principally Senegal.

Hunterian.

171. Skeleton of a similar Monkey.

Cercocebus Cynosurus.

Died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1823.

172. Skull of the Capuchin Monkey.

Dentition:—Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$ Molares $\frac{6\ 6}{6\ 6}$

Cebus Capucinus:—*Geoff.* (Simia Capucina—*Lin:* Sai—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buff: *Hist: Nat:* xv. *pl.* 8. Schreb: *tab.* 29. Audeb: v. §2. *f.* 4,5,6.

Habitat:—Guiana.

Mus: Brit:

173. Skull of the Capuchin Monkey.

Cebus Capucinus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

174. Skeleton of the Capuchin Monkey.

Cebus Capucinus.

The animal died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1823.

175. Skeleton of the Capuchin Monkey.

Cebus Capucinus.

Presented by John Gunning, Esq., 1818.

Genus Semnopithecus.—*(F. Cuvier.)*

176. Skull of the Negro Monkey. Young ?.

Semnopithecus Maurus. (Cercopithecus maurus :—*Geoff :* Guenon Negre :—*Buff :*)

Fig :—Edw : *Glean : pl.* 311. Adult. Buff : *Supp :* vii. *pl.* 83. Schreb : *tab.* 22. *B.* Young.

Habitat :—The Island of Java, Ceylon, and also in Africa.

Hunterian.

177. Skull of the Negro Monkey. Young ?.

Semnopithecus Maurus.

Hunterian.

178. Skull of the Negro Monkey. Young ?.

Semnopithecus Maurus.

Mus : Brit :

Genus Cercopithecus.—*(Geoffroy.)*

179. Skull of the Purple-faced, or Broad-bearded Guenon. The upper part of the skull removed.

Cercopithecus latibarbatus—*Geoff :*

(Simia dentata—*Shaw :* Broad-toothed Baboon—*Penn :* Guenon à face pourpré—*Buff :*)

Fig :—Shaw's *Zool :* i. *pl.* 13. Buff : *Supp :* vii. *pl.* 21.

Habitat :—Africa ?.

This animal, while living, was in the possession of the late Henry Cline, Jun., Esq. After its death a small pointed piece of wood was found imbedded in the left hemisphere of the brain, having pierced the skull, leaving an aperture in the squamous edge of the temporal bone of that side. It was known to have been wounded in the head, by an arrow, a considerable time previous to its death, but little or no attention was paid to the circumstance, as the animal did not appear to have suffered materially from it.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

180. Skull of a similar monkey.

Cercopithecus Latibarbatus.

Mus: Brit.

Sub-Genus MACACUS.—*(Lacépède.)*

181. Skull of the Chinese Bonneted Monkey.

Cercocebus sinicus—*Geoff:* (Simia Sinica—*Lin:* Bonnet Chinois—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buff: xiv. *pl.* 30. Audeb: iv. *f.* 2. 11. Shaw's *Zool:* i. *pl.* 20.

Habitat:—Ceylon.

This animal is considered by Cuvier as the adult of the Cercopithecus pileatus, from its close approximation both in habits and character.

Dentition as in Orang Outang.

Mus: Brookes.

182. Skull of the Bonneted Monkey.

Cercocebus sinicus—*Geoff:*

In this specimen, the teeth have been drawn from both jaws, on one side, and displayed separately.

Hunterian.

183. The skull of the Pig-tailed Baboon.

Pithecus Rhesus—*Geoff:*

(Le Macaque à queue courte—*Buff: Supp:* vii. Le Rhesus—*Audeb:*)

Fig:—F. Cuvier *Mam:* Audeb: *Hist:* II. § 1. *t.* 1.

Habitat:—East Indies; banks of the Ganges.

The frontal and right parietal bone in this skull have suffered considerably from disease.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1821.

184. Skull of a small Pig-tailed Baboon.

Pithecus Rhesus—*Geoff:*

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

185. Skeleton of the Brown Baboon.

Pithecus Nemestrinus.

(Simia nemestrina—*Lin:* Pithecus—*Geoff:* Babouin à longues jambes—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buff: *Supp:* VII. *pl.* 8. Schreb: *tab.* 9.

Habitat:—Java and Sumatra.

Mus: Brookes.

186. Skull of the Magot or Barbary Ape. Adult.

Pithecus Inuus.

(Simia Inuus—*Lin:*—Pithèque—*Buff:*)

Fig:—Buff: *Supp:* vii.*pl.*2.*f.*4,5. Audeb: 1.§.3*t.* 1. F. Cuvier *Mam:*

Habitat:—Barbary, Egypt, and Gibraltar.

Mus: Brookes.

187. Skull of a young Magot, or Barbary Ape.

Pithecus Inuus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Sub-Genus Papio.—*(Brisson.)*

188. Skeleton of an adult Mandrill.

Papio Mormon. (Simia Sphinx—*Lin:* Choras—*Buff:* Mandrill—*G.Cuv:* Great Baboon—*Penn:*)

Fig:—Gesner *tab.* 253. Buffon *Supp:* vii. *pl.* 9. Shaw *Zool:* i. *pl.* 10. Audeb: *Hist:* II. § II. *pl.* I.

Habitat:— Africa; on the Gold and Guinea Coasts.

Mus: Brookes.

189. Skull of a young Mandrill.

Papio Mormon.

Hunterian.

190. Skull of a young Mandrill.

Papio Mormon

This skull is in a spongy state from scrofula, an affection to which monkies in general, are liable in this country.

Hunterian.

191. Skull of a Mandrill.

Papio Mormon.

The teeth of the upper and lower jaws, on one side, have been removed, and displayed separately, but being a young animal, the dentiton is imperfect.

Hunterian.

192. A vertical section of a similar skull.

Showing the cavity of the cranium.

Papio Mormon.

Hunterian.

193. The corresponding section of No. 192.

Papio mormon.

Hunterian.

Genus Ateles.—*(Geoffroy.)*

Dentition:—Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$ Molares $\frac{6\ 6}{6\ 6}$

194. Skeleton of the Marimonda or White-bellied Ateles.

Ateles belzebuth--*Geoff:* (Marimonda--*Humb:* Coaita à ventre blanc--*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Geoff: *Ann: Mus:* vii. *pl.* 16.

Habitat.—The banks of the Orinoco.

Mus. Brookes.

195. Skull of the Marimonda.

Ateles belzebuth.

Hunterian.

196. Skeleton of the Spider Ateles.

Ateles arachnoides—*Geoff:*

Fig.—Geoff: *Ann: Mus:* xiii. *pl.* 9.

Habitat.—Brazil?

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Mycetes.—*(Illiger.)*

197. Skull of the Mono Colorado or Red Howling Monkey.

Mycetes seniculus—*Ill:* (Simia seniculus—*Linn:* Mono Colorado—*Humb:*)

Fig.—Buff: xv. *pl.* 5. *Supp.* vii. *pl.* 15. Audeb: *Hist.* v. § 1.

Habitat.—Guiana, near Carthagena, the banks of the river Magdaleine, and Brazil.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Lemur.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Prosimia.—*(Brisson.)*

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{4}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$ Molares $\frac{6\ 6}{5\ 5}$

198. Skull of the Ring-tailed Lemur.

Prosimia Catta—*Briss:* (Lemur Catta—*Linn:* Le Mococo—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: xiii. *pl.* 11. F. Cuvier *Mam.* Audeb: *Hist. pl.* 4.
Habitat.—Madagascar.

Mus. Brit.

199. Skeleton of the Black-faced Mongooz or Wolley Macauco. Male.

Lemur nigrifrons—*Geoff:* (Lemur Mongoz—*Lin:* Mongous—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buff: xiii. *pl.* 26. Shaw *Zool. pl.* 33. Audeb: *pl.* 1.
Habitat.—Madagascar.

Mus. Brookes.

200. Skull of the Black-faced Mongooz.

Lemur nigrifrons.
Habitat.—Madagascar.

Hunterian.

201. Skeleton of the White-fronted Mongooz.

(Lemur albifrons—*Geoff:* Maki aux pieds fauves—*Briss:*)
Fig.—Audeb: *Hist. pl.* 3. F. Cuvier *Mam.*
Habitat.—Madagascar.

Mus. Brookes.

202. Skull of the White-fronted Lemur.

Lemur albifrons.

Hunterian.

203 Skull of the White-fronted Lemur.

Lemur albifrons.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Stenops.—*(Illiger.)*

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{4}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{5\,5}$

204. Skeleton of the Slender Loris.

Stenops gracilis—*Ill:* (Loris Gracilis—*Geoff:* Loris—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buffon xiii. *pl.* 30. Audeb: *Hist. pl.* 2. Shaw *Zool.* i. *pl.* 31.
Habitat.—The Island of Ceylon.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus NYCTICEBUS.—*(Geoffroy.)*

Incisores $\frac{4}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{5\,5}$

205. Skull of the Slow Lemur of Bengal. *Incisores* $\frac{4}{6}$

Nycticebus Bengalensis—*Geoff:*

(Lemur tardigradus—*Lin:* Loris paresseux—*Cuv:* Loris du Bengale—*Buf:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* vii. *pl.* 36. Audeb: *Hist. pl.* 1. Shaw *Spec. Lin: t.* 5.

Habitat.—Bengal.

Hunterian.

ORDER III.—CARNASSIERS.—*(Cuvier.)*

ALIPEDS or

CHIEROPTERA.

Sub-Genus PTEROPUS.—*(Brisson.)*

Dentition.—Incisores conicæ $\frac{4}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Bicuspides $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{5\,5}$

206. Skeleton of the great Black Roussette.

Pteropus edulis—*Geoff:* (Pteropus Javanicus—*Horsfield.*)

Fig.—Horsfield's *Zoological Researches.* No. iv.

Habitat.—Java, and the Moluccas.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

207. Skull of a similar animal.

Pteropus edulis.

Hunterian.

208. Skull of a similar animal.

Pteropus edulis.

Hunterian.

209. Skull of a similar animal. From New Holland. ?

Pteropus edulis.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

Sub-Genus Vespertilio—*(Lin:)*

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{4}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{11}{11}$ Bicuspides $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

210. Skeleton of the common Bat.

Vespertilio murinus—*Lin:* (La chauve Souris.)

Fig.—Buff: viii. *pl.* xx. Schreb: *tab.* 51.

Habitat.—Europe, and the eastern parts of Asia.

Presented by W. H. Clift.

Insectivora.

Genus Erinaceus.

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{6}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Bicuspides $\frac{3\,3}{4\,4}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{3\,3}$

211. Skeleton of the common Hedgehog.

Erinaceus europæus—*Lin:* (Le Herisson—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 162. Buffon, viii. *pl.* 6. Penn: *Quad. pl.* 28. *f.* 3.

Habitat.—All the temperate parts of Europe.

Mus. Brookes.

212. Skull of a Hedgehog.

Erinaceus europæus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

213. Skull of a Hedgehog.

Erinaceus europæus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

214. Skull of a Hedgehog.

Erinaceus europæus.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Sorex.—*(Linn:)*

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Bicuspides $\frac{5\,5}{2\,2}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

215. The skull of the Black or Water Shrew. (For the teeth.)

Sorex Fodiens--*Pallas.* (Musaraigne d'eau--*Dau:* Sorex aquaticus--*Lin:*)

Fig.– Daubenton, *l. c. pl.* 5. *f.* 2. Buffon, viii. *pl.* 10.

Habitat.—Europe, and Asia.

Hunterian.

Genus Mygale.—*(Geoffroy.)*

216. Skull of the Desman or Musk Shrew. *(Imperfect).*

Mygale moscovitica— *Geoff:* (Sorex moschatus—*Lin:* Desman—*Buffon.*)

Fig.—Buffon x. *pl.* 2. Schreber, *tab.* 159.

Habitat.—Southern Russia.

Hunterian.

Genus Chrysochloris.—*(Desm:)*

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{2}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Bicuspides $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{5\,5}$

217. Skull of the Cape Chrysochlore.

Chrysochloris Capensis—*Desm:*

Fig.—Seba, *Thes.* i. *tab.* 52. Schreb: *tab.* 157.

Habitat:—The Cape of Good Hope.

Hunterian.

Genus Talpa.—*(Linn:)*

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{6}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{0\,0}$ Bicuspides $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

218. Skeleton of the common Mole.

Talpa europæa—*Lin:* (La Taupe—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, viii. *pl.* 12. Shaw *Zool.* i. *pl.* 117.

Habitat.—Europe generally, but not Ireland or Greece.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

219. Skeleton of the common Mole.

Talpa europæa.

Presented by T. Bull, Esq., 1822.

220. Skull of the common Mole. For the teeth.

Talpa europæa.

Hunterian.

221. Skull of the common Mole.

Talpa europæa.

Hunterian.

CARNIVORA.—Section PLANTIGRADA.

Genus URSUS.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Bicuspides $\frac{3\,3}{4\,4}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

222. Skeleton of the Brown or common European Bear.

Ursus Arctos—*Lin:* Ours, *Buffon.*

Fig.—Buffon, viii. *pl.* 31. Cuvier, *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* xxii. *f.* 1, 2.

Habitat.—The higher mountains and large forests of Europe, and the temperate and southern parts of Asia.

Mus. Brookes.

223. Skull of a small Brown Bear.

Ursus Arctos.

Mus. Brookes.

224. Bones of the fore-foot of a Brown Bear.

Ursus Arctos.

Hunterian.

225. Bones of the hind-foot of a Brown Bear.

Ursus Arctos.

Hunterian.

226. Skull of a young Brown Bear.

Ursus Arctos.

Presented by Mr. Stutchbury, 1820

227. Skull of a young Black Bear. For the teeth.

Ursus Niger Europæus. (Ours noir d'Europe—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Oss. Foss. iv. *pl.* xx. *f.* 2, 3. *pl.* xxi. *f.* 1, 2. Cranium.

Habitat.—Europe.

Hunterian.

228. Skull of a female Black Bear. Three years old.

Ursus Niger Europæus.

Northern Land Expedition, 1822.

229. The claws of the fore-foot of a Black Bear.

Ursus Niger Europæus.

Presented by Mr. Stutchbury.

230. Skeleton of a small Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus—*Lin:* (Ursus Albus—*Brisson.* Ours Blanc—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 34. Penn: *Synop. pl.* 20. *f.* 1.
Cuv:—*Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* xx. *f.* iv. *pl.* xxi. *f.* iv. Cranium.
Habitat.— The coasts of the Polar Sea, principally the American.

Mus. Brookes.

231. Skull of a Polar Bear. (*Imperfect.*) For the teeth.

Ursus Maritimus.

Hunterian.

232. Skull of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Presented by William Gaitskell, Sen., Esq., 1820.

233. Skull of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, 1812.

234. Skull of a Polar Bear. From Greenland.

Ursus Maritimus.

Mus. Brit.

235. Skull of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Northern Land Expedition, 1822.

236. Skull of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Hunterian.

237. Skull of a Polar Bear. From Hare Island, Baffin's Bay.

Ursus Maritimus.

Northern Expedition. Presented by Dr. Leach.

238. Skull of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Hunterian.

239. Skull of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Hunterian.

240. Skeleton of the Long-lipped Indian Bear.

Ursus labiatus—*Blainville.* (Bradypus Ursinus—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* xxiii. *f.* 6. Shaw, Vol. i. *pl.* 47.

Habitat.—The mountainous districts of India.

This animal was an aged female, and had been alive in this country for many years. The uterus and one of the kidneys injected, are preserved in the gallery of the Museum.

Purchased 1828.

241. Skull of the Long-lipped Bear. Male.

Ursus labiatus.

Mus. Brookes.

242. Skull of a Bear from India.

Ursus Malayanus—*Raff: Var: ?*

Fig.—Horsfield's *Zool. Java.* iv. Cuv: *Oss.* iv. *pl.* xxiii. *f.* 6 of this skull.

Habitat.—India.

In the *Oss. Foss.* iv. *p.* 334, Cuvier notices this specimen in the following words:—"La tête du Museum des chirurgiens donnée pour celle "de l'ours qui avait été pris pour un *parasseux (U: labiatus)* me paroît "différer de celle de Java. Outre le plus grand espace entre les canines "et la série continue des molaires, on voit que c'est surtout entre les apo- "physes orbitaires que le front y est bombé, et que la ligne de profil "devient concave à la racine du nez," &c.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

243. Claws of the Ursus labiatus.

Hunterian.

244. Claws of the Ursus labiatus.

Hunterian.

245. Os Penis of a Polar Bear.

Ursus Maritimus.

Northern Expedition.

Genus PROCYON.—*(Storr.)*

Dentition:—Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}$ Bicuspides $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{4}$ Molares $\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}$

246. Skeleton of the Racoon.

Procyon Lotor. (Ursus Lotor—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Buffon, *tom* viii. *pl.* 43. Pennant, ii. 2

Habitat.—South America.

247 Skeleton of a Racoon.

Procyon Lotor.

Hunterian.

248. Skeleton of a Racoon.

Procyon Lotor.

Hunterian.

249. Skull of a Racoon.

Procyon Lotor.

Hunterian.

250. Os Penis of a Racoon.

Procyon Lotor.

Hunterian.?

251. Os Penis of a Racoon.

Mus. Brit.

252. Os Penis of a Racoon.

Hunterian.

253. Os Penis of a Racoon.

Hunterian.

254. Os Penis of a Racoon.

Mus. Brit.

255. Os Penis of a Racoon.

Hunterian.

Genus Nasua—*(Storr.)*

Dentition as in Procyon.

256. Skeleton of the Brown Coati.

Nasua Fusca. (Viverra Quasje—*Lin:* Coati Mondi—*Marcg:*)

Fig.—Perrault, *Hist. des Anim. tom.* ii. *pl.* 37. Buffon, viii. *pl.* 47, 48. Schreb: *tab.* 118.

Habitat.— South America.

Hunterian.

257. Skull of the Brown Coati.

Nasua Fusca.

Hunterian.

258. Skull of the Red Coati.

(Nasua Rufa—*Desm:* Coati Roux—*F. Cuvier.*)

Fig.—F. Cuvier, *l. c.*

Habitat.—South America.

This animal died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

Purchased 1815.

Genus Cercoleptes.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

259. Skull of the prehensile-tailed Weasel or Potto.

Pottos Caudivolvulus--*Illiger.* (Viverra caudivolvula--*Lin:* Potot--*Buff:* Yellow Macauco—*Penn:* Potos—*Cuvier.* Kinkajou—*Desm:*)

Fig.—Pennant, *Quad. pl.* 16. Schreb: *tab.* 125. Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 51.

Habitat.—Various parts of South America.

Hunterian.

260. Skeleton of the Potto.

Pottos Caudivolvulus.

Mus. Brookes.

Leucostegia
Sikkim

Hymenophyllum
from Sikkim

Genus Meles.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$ Molares $\frac{4\ 4}{6\ 6}$

261. Skeleton of the common Badger. Male.

Meles Vulgaris. (Ursus Meles—*Lin:* Blaireau—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Schreb: 142. Buffon, *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 49.
Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by W. H. Clift.

262. Skull of a Badger.

Meles Vulgaris.

Presented by Sir R. W. Vaughan, 1812.

263. Skull of a Badger.

Meles Vulgaris.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

264. Skull of a Badger.

Meles Vulgaris.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Genus Gulo.—*(Storr.)*

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\ 1}{1\ 1}$ Molares $\frac{5\ 5}{6\ 6}$

265. Skull of a Wolverene. From Melville Island.

Gulo Wolverene. (Ursus luscus—*Lin:* Ursus Gulo—*var: Shaw.*
Hudson Bay Bear—*Bris:*)
Fig.—Penn: *Quad. pl.* 20. *f.* 2. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 105.
Habitat.—The coasts of the Arctic Sea.

Northern Expedition, 1820.

266. Skull of a Wolverene.

Gulo Wolverene.

Hunterian.

267. Skull of a Wolverene.

Gulo Wolverene.

Northern Expedition.

268. **Skull of the Glutton.**

Gulo Vulgaris. (Ursus Gulo-*Lin:* Meles Gulo-*Boddaert.* Glouton-*Buff:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* xxxviii. Cran. &c. Schreb: *tab.* 144. Buff: *l. c. pl.* 48.

Habitat.—The shores of the Arctic Sea.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Ratellus.—*(F. Cuvier.)*

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

269. **Anterior portion of the jaws of the Ratel or Cape Weasel.**

Gulo Ratel. (Viverra mellivora—*Lin:* Viverra Capensis—*Gm:* Fizzler Weasel—*Pen:* Blaireau Puant—*Lacaille.*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 125. Sparman, *Act. Stockholm*, 1777. *tab.* 4. *f.* 3.

Habitat.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

Section Digitigrada.

Sub-Division 1.

Genus Mustela. Sub-Genus Putorius.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{5\,5}$

270. **Skeleton of the common Weasel.**

Mustela Vulgaris—*Lin:* (La Belette—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 137. A. Buffon, vii. *pl.* 29. *f.* 1. *Ency. Method. t.* 84. *f.* 1. F. Cuvier, *Mam. Lithog.*

Habitat.—Most of the temperate, and Northern parts of the Old World, and North America.

Mus. Brookes.

271. **Skull of a common Weasel.**

Mustela Vulgaris.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

272. **Skull of a Weasel.**

Mustela Vulgaris.

Mus. Brit.

273. Skull of the common Ferret.

Putorius Furo. (Mustela Furo—*Lin:* Le Furet—*Buff:*)

Fig.— Schreb: *tab.* 133. Buff: vii. *f.* 26.

Habitat:—Spain and Africa, originally.

Hunterian.

274. Skull of a common Ferret.

Putorius Furo.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

275. Skull of a common Ferret.

Putorius Furo.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

276. Skull of the common Ferret.

Putorius Furo.

277. Skull of a Polecat.

Putorius Vulgaris. (Mustela Putorius—*Lin:* Putois—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 131. Buff: vii. *pl.* 24. Penn: *Brit. Zool.*

Habitat.—The temperate parts of Europe.

278. Skull of a Polecat.

Putorius Vulgaris.

Mus. Brit.

279. Os Penis of a Polecat.

Putorius Vulgaris.

Mus. Brit.

280. Skull of an Ermine.

(*Ermine* is the name by which the animal is known in winter; *Stoat* in summer—at which season its colour differs.)

Putorius Erminea—*Cuv:* (Mustela erminea—*Lin:* L'Hermine—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* i. *tab.* 99.

Habitat.—Northern parts of Europe and Asia.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

281. Skull of an Ermine.

Putorius Erminea.

Hunterian.

282. Skeleton of the Alpine Polecat.

Putorius Alpinus—*Gebler.*

Fig.—

Habitat.—Principally the Altaica Mountains, near Reddersk.

Mus. Brit.

283. Skull of the Mink.

Putorius Lutreola. (Mustela Lutreola--*Pallas.* Lutra Minor--*Erxleben.*)

Fig.—Pallas, *Spic. Zool. tab.* 31. Erxleb: *Mem. Stock. tab.* 2.

Habitat.—Finland, and the North-Eastern parts of Europe.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Sub-Genus Martes.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{6\,6}$

284. Skull of a Marten. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Mustela flavigula.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

285. Skull of the Beech Marten.

(Mustela Foina—*Lin:* La Fouine—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 129. Buff: vii. *pl.* 18. Shaw, *Zool.*

Habitat.—Europe, and Western Asia.

Presented by Dr. Richardson, 1822.

286. Skull of a Beech Marten.

Mustela Foina.

Presented by Dr. Richardson, 1822.

287. Skull of the common Pine Marten. ***(Imperfect.)***

(Mustela Martes—*Lin:* La Marte Commune—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, vii. *pl.* 22. Schreb: *tab.* 130. Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*

Habitat.—Great Britain, and the Northern parts of Europe.

Hunterian.

288. Skeleton of a Pine Marten.

Mustela Martes.

Hunterian.

289. Skull of a Pine Marten.

Mustela Martes.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

290. Skull of the Pekan.

(Mustela Canadensis—*Lin:* Pekan—*Buff:* Pekan Weasel—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Buffon, xiii. *pl.* 42. Schreb: *tab.* 134.

Habitat.—Canada, and the United States.

Mus. Brookes.

Sub-Genus Mephitis.—*(Cuv:)*

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{5\,5}$

291. Skull of the Skunk. (Var. of the American Mephitic Weasel.)

Mephitis Americana-*Cuv:* (Viverra Mephitis-*Lin:* Viverra Striata-*Shaw.*
Mephitis Chilensis—*Geoff:* Le Chinche, *Buff:*)

Habitat.—South America.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

292. Skeleton of an American Mephitic Weasel. (Species uncertain.)

Mephitis. ?

This animal died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change, 1824.

Purchased.

Sub-Genus Lutra.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

293. Skull of an Otter.

Mustela Lutra—*Lin:* (Lutra Vulgaris—*Erxleb:* La Lutre—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 126. A. Buffon, vii. *pl.* 11.

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

294. **Skull of an Otter.**
Mustela Lutra.
Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

295. **Skull of an Otter.**
Mustela Lutra.
Hunterian.

296. **Skull of an Otter.**
Mustela Lutra.
Hunterian.

DIGITIGRADA. Sub-Division 2.

Section 1.

Genus CANIS.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{7\,7}$

297. **Skeleton of the Dingo or Australasian Dog.**
Canis Familiaris Australasiæ—*Des:*
Fig.—White's *Journal of a Voyage to New Holland.*
Habitat.—New Holland.
This animal died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

298. **Skeleton of an Italian Greyhound.**
Canis familiaris Grajas—*Lin:* (Levrier—*Buff:*)
Fig.—*Ency. Method. pl.* 89. *f.* 3. F. Cuvier, *Mam. Lithog.* xvi.
Presented by Sir A. Carlisle, 1827.

299. **Skull of a common Greyhound.**
Canis familiaris Grajas.
Hunterian.

300. **Skeleton of a large Newfoundland Spaniel.**
Canis familiaris Extrarius—*Lin:*
Hunterian.

301. **Bones of the anterior extremity of a Newfoundland Spaniel.**
Canis familiaris Extrarius.
Hunterian.

302. Bones of the posterior extremity of a Newfoundland Spaniel.

Canis familiaris Extrarius.

Hunterian.

303. Skeleton of a Spaniel.

Canis familiaris Extrarius.

Hunterian.

304. Skull of a Spaniel.

Canis familiaris Extrarius.

Presented by W. Clift.

305. Skull of a King Charles's Spaniel.

Canis Extrarius brevipilis—*Lin:* (Le Gredin—*Buff:*)

Fig.—*Buff:* v. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1827.

306. Bones of the right anterior extremity of a King Charles's Spaniel.

Canis Extrarius brevipilis.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1827.

307. Os Penis of a Spaniel.

Presented by W. Clift.

308. Skeleton of a fœtus of the Shepherd's Dog.

Canis familiaris Domesticus—*Lin:* (Chien de Berger—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: v. *pl.* 28. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 99. *f.* 1. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 75.

Mus. Brookes.

309. Skull of a Mastiff.

Canis familiaris Anglicus—*Gmel:* (Chien Dogue de fort race—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: v. *t.* 45. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 101. *f.* 4. F. Cuvier, *Mam. Lithog.* xviii.

310. Os Penis of a Mastiff.

Hunterian.

311. Skull of a Wolf. Male.

Canis Lupus—*Lin:* (Le Loup—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 81 and 88. Buffon. *pl.* 1. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 105. *f.* 3. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 75.

Habitat.—The continent of Europe, &c.

Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

312. Skull of a Wolf, in vertical section.

Canis Lupus.

Hunterian.

313. Skull of a Wolf. Male.

Canis Lupus

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

314. Skull of a Wolf.

Canis Lupus.

Purchased 1812.

315. Skull of a White Wolf.

(Found on Melville Island, by C. Wakeham, Esq.)

Canis Albida.

Northern Expedition, 1820.

316. Skull of a Wolf.

Canis Lupus.

Mus. Brookes.

317. Skull of a Chacal or Jackal.

Canis aureus—*Lin:* (Canis Barbarus—*Shaw.* Le Chackal—*Buff:*)

Fig.—F. Cuvier, *Mam. Lithog.* ii. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 107. *f.* 3. Buff: *Sup.* vi. *pl.* 16.

Habitat.—The warmer parts of Africa and Europe, and in Southern Asia.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

318. Skull of a Chacal or Jackal. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Canis aureus.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

319. Skull of the common Fox.

Vulpes vulgaris. (Canis Vulpes—*Lin:* Renard—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, vii. *pl.* 6. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 106. *f.* 1 and 2.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of the Old and New World.

Mus. Brookes.

320. Skeleton of the common Fox.

Vulpes vulgaris.

Hunterian.

321. Skull of a Black Fox.

Vulpes vulgaris. Var.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

322. Skull of the Isatis or Arctic Fox. From North America.

Canis Lagopus—*Lin:* (Renard Blue—*Buff:*)

Fig.— *Ency. Méthod. t.* 106. *f.* 3. *t.* 107. *f.* 2. Bewick's *Quad.*

Habitat.—The Arctic Regions.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

323. Skull of the Arctic Fox.

Canis Lagopus.

Mus. Brookes.

324. Skull of the American Cross Fox.

Canis Decussatus—*Geoff:*

Habitat.—North America.

Collected by Dr. Richardson, Northern land expedition.

Presented 1822.

325. Skull of a Fox. From Bengal.

Vulpes Bengalensis.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

326. Os Penis of a Fox.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Viverra.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

327. Skeleton of the Indian Zibett.

Viverra Zibetha—*Lin:* (Le Zibet—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *t.* 88. *f.* 2. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 95. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* ix. *pl.* 31.

Habitat:—India, and also Africa, according to some writers.

Mus. Brookes.

Sub-Genus Genetta.

328. **Skeleton of the Genet, or Gray Weasel.**

Genetta vulgaris (Viverra Genetta—*Lin:* La Genetta—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 96. Schreb: *tab.* 113. Buff: viii. *pl.* 58 and 59.

Habitat.—The Western parts of Asia.

Mus. Brookes.

329. **Skull of a Genet. (For the Teeth.)**

Genetta Vulgaris. Var.?

Hunterian.

Genus Mangusta.—*(Cuv:)*

330. **Skeleton of the Indian Ichneumon.**

Mangusta Mungos. (Herpestes Mungo—*Desm:* Viverra Mungo—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Buff: xiii. *pl.* 19. Kæmpf: *Am. Ex. tab.* 567. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 92.

Habitat.—India, and the Indian Islands.

Hunterian.

Genus Suricata.—*(Desm:)*

331. **Skeleton of the Surikate, or brown African Weasel.**

Suricata Capensis. (Viverra tetradactyla—*Lin:* Ryzæna—*Illiger.* Suricate—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, *l. c. pl.* 7. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 93. *Ency. Méthod. t.* 85. *f.* 1. 4.

Habitat.—Southern Africa.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

Mus. Brookes.

Digitigrada. Sub-Division 3.

Genus Hyæna.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{11}{11}$ Molares $\frac{55}{44}$

332. **Skull of the striped Hyæna.**

Hyæna vulgaris. (Canis Hyæna—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Supp. pl.* 46. Kæmpf: *Am. Ex. t.* 407. *f.* 4. *Ency. Méthod. t.* 108. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—Barbary, Egypt, Abyssinia, Nubia, Syria, Persia, and India.

The animal was killed in the Himalayan Mountains in March, 1828, by F. Dawkins, Esq.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

333. Skull of the striped Hyæna. ***(Imperfect.)***

Hyæna vulgaris.

Hunterian.

Genus Felis.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{3\,3}$

334. Skeleton of a male Lion. From Africa.

Felis Leo—*Lin:* (Le Lion—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* xxxiii. *f.* 1, 2. Cran. Schreb: *tab.*97. A and B.

Buff: *l. c. pl.* 1 and 2. &c.

Habitat.—Africa generally; and the Southern parts of Asia.

Hunterian.

335. Skull of a Lion. For the Teeth.

Felis Leo.

Hunterian.

336. Skull of a Lion.

Felis Leo.

Hunterian.

337. Bones of the anterior extremity of a Lion.

Felis Leo.

Hunterian.

338. Bones of the posterior extremity of a Lion.

Felis Leo.

Hunterian.

339. The skeleton of the Puma or American Lion.

Felis concolor—*Lin:* (Tigris fulva—*Briss:* Le Congouax—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *tab.* 104. Buff: *l. c. pl.* 19. Shaw, *pl.* 89.

Habitat.—The warm and temperate parts of America.

This animal was for some time alive, in the possession of Edmund Kean, Esq., by whom it was presented after death to Mr. Brookes.

Mus. Brookes.

340. **Skull of a Lion. From the North Western part of Hindoostan.**
Felis Leo.
Killed May 20, 1827, near Assund.
Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

341. **Skull of a Lion. From Northern Guzerat.**
Felis Leo.
Brought from Bombay and presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

342. **Vertical section of a Lion's skull, exposing the cerebral cavity, frontal sinus, &c.**
Felis Leo.
Hunterian.

343. **Portion of the upper jaw of a young Lion, in which the process of dentition is shown. The corresponding section of this jaw is preserved in spirit, in the Gallery.**
Felis Leo.
Hunterian.

344. **A very beautiful longitudinal section of the femur of a young Lion, to show its structure.**
Felis Leo.
Hunterian.

345. **Skeleton of a male Tiger. From India.**
Felis Tigris—*Lin:* (Le Tigre—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* xxxiii. *f.* 5, 6. Schreb: *t.* 98. Buff: *l. c. pl.* 9.
Habitat.—Southern and central Asia.
Mus. Brookes.

346. **Skull of a Tiger. From Bengal.**
Felis Tigris.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

347. **Skull of a Tiger.**
Felis Tigris.
Hunterian.

348. **Skull of a Tiger. From India.**
Felis Tigris.
Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, 1821.

349. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris

Hunterian.

350. Skull of a Tiger. From Bengal.

Felis Tigris.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, 1813.

351. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

352. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

353. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

354. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

355. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

356. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

357. Skull of a Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

Hunterian.

358. Skeleton of a small Indian Tiger.

Felis Tigris.

This animal died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

Purchased.

359. Skull of a White Tiger. From India.

Felis Tigris albus.

A painting in oil of the head of this animal, made in India by Robert Home, Esq.; and also a water-colour drawing of the intire animal, were presented with the skull.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

360. **Skull of a Tiger. From India.**
Felis Tigris.
Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

361. **The lower jaw, and portion of the upper, of a young Tiger, showing the process of dentition.**
Felis Tigris.
Hunterian.

362. **Four tusks or cuspidati of a Tiger.**
Felis Tigris
Hunterian.

363. **A cuspidatus of a Tiger, in longitudinal section, for structure.**
Felis Tigris.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

364. **Skull of a black variety of the Leopard. Male.**
Felis Leopardus niger.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

365. **Skull of a black variety of the Leopard. Female.**
Felis Leopardus niger.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

366. **Skull of a black variety of the Leopard. Male. From Bengal.**
Felis Leopardus niger.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

367. **Skeleton of a Leopard.**
Felix Leopardus—*Lin:*
Fig.—Buffon, ix. *pl.* 14. Schreb: *pl.* 101. Shaw, *Zool:* i. *pl.* 85.
Habitat.—Central Africa; or, according to Cuvier (*Oss. Foss.* iv. p. 426.) the Sunda Islands only.
Died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.
Purchased.

368. **Skull of a young Leopard, showing the growth of the permanent teeth.**
Felis Leopardus.
Hunterian.

369. Skull of a Leopard, in vertical section. ***(Imperfect.)***

Felis Leopardus.

Hunterian.

370. Claws of a Leopard, in longitudinal section, for structure.

Felis Leopardus.

Hunterian.

371. Skull of the common or domestic Cat. Female.

Felis Catus—*Lin:*

Presented by W. Clift, 1821.

372. Skull of a Cat.

Felis Catus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

373. Skull of a Cat.

Felis Catus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Section AMPHIBIA.

Genus PHOCA.

Incisores $\frac{6}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

374. Skeleton of a variety of the common Seal.

Phoca Vitulina?—*Lin:* (Phoque Commune—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, xiii. *pl.* 35. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 70. Home, *Comp. Anat.* iv. *tab.* xix.

Habitat.—The North Seas.

Hunterian.

375. Skull of a variety of the common Seal. (For the Teeth.)

Phoca Vitulina. Var.

Hunterian.

376. Two cuspidati of the bearded or great Seal.

Phoca barbata—*Lin:* (Grand Phoque—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 45. *Ency. Méthod. t.* 3. *f.* 1. *Phil. Trans.* xlvii. *t.* 5.

Habitat.—The North Seas.

Mus. Brit.

377. Skull of the small-clawed or Mediterranean Seal. ***(Imperfect.)***

Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

Phoca Leptonyx—*Blainville.* (Phoca Monachus—*Lin:*

La Phoque à ventre blanc—*Buff:* Cowled Seal—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* v. *f.* 4. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 70, 71.

Hermann, *in Beschäft. der Berl. Naturf. Fr.* iv. *tab.* 12, 13.

Habitat.—The Adriatic Sea.

Purchased 1820.

378. Skull of a small-clawed or Mediterranean Seal.

Phoca Leptonyx.

Presented by the late Thomas Chevalier, Esq., 1814.

379. Skull of the gigantic Seal, or Anson's Sea Lion.

Incisores $\frac{4}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

Phoca leonina—*Lin:* (Mirounga Ansonii—*Gray.* Phoca Ansonii—*Desm:*

Bottle-nosed Seal—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Home, *Comp. Anat.* iv. *tab.* xviii.

Habitat:—The Pacific Ocean.

Purchased 1812.

380. Anterior portion of the jaws of the gigantic Seal.

Phoca leonina.

This is the original specimen brought to England by Lord Anson from the South Seas, and was formerly in the British Museum, where it was preserved for many years in the stuffed skin.

Mus. Brit.

381. Skull of the Leonine Seal. (Byron's Sea Lion.)

Phoca leonina.

(Phoca Byronii—*Blainville.* Mirounga Byronii—*Gray.*)

Habitat.—The neighbourhood of the Island of Tinian.

This is the original specimen brought from the Island of Tinian by Commodore Byron, and was for many years preserved in the British Museum.

Mus. Brit.

382. Skull of the Leonine Seal. ***(Imperfect.)***

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

383. Skull of the Probocis Seal or Sea Elephant.

Phoca leonina.

(Phoca Proboscidea.—*Desm.* Miouroung of the natives of New Holland.)

Fig.—Péron and Lesueur, *Atlas pl.*32. F. Cuvier, *Mem. Mus.* vi. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—The seas of New Holland.

Brought from the Northern coast of New Holland by Capt. Langham.

Mus. Brookes.

384. The under jaw of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

385. A cuspidatus (left side upper jaw) of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

From South Georgia.

Purchased 1820.

386. A cuspidatus (upper jaw) of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

387. A cuspidatus (upper jaw) of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

388. A cuspidatus (right side, upper jaw) of a Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, 1813.

389. A cuspidatus (right side under jaw) of a Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Presented by Sir W. Blizard, 1813.

390. A cuspidatus (from the lower jaw) of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

391. A cuspidatus (from the lower jaw) of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

392. A cuspidatus (from the lower jaw) of the Leonine Seal.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

393. Incipient cuspidati (from the lower jaw) of a young Leonine Seal. From the Patagonian coast.

Phoca leonina.

Hunterian.

394. Skull of a Falkland Island Seal.

Phoca Falklandica—*Shaw.* (Otaria Falklandica—*Desm:*)

Habitat.—The neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands.

The teeth on one side of both jaws are removed, and displayed separately.

395. The cuspidatus (from the upper and lower jaw) and a molaris of a Falkland Island Seal.

Phoca Falklandica.

Hunterian.

Genus Trichechus.

Dentition:—Incisores $\frac{4}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{2}{0}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

396. Skeleton of the Arctic Walrus.

Trichechus Rosmarus—*Lin:* (Equus Marinus—*Ray.* Le Morse—*Buff:*)

Fig.— Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xxxiii. Skeleton. Marten, *Spitz. pl.* P. *f. b.* Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xiii. *pl.* 54.

Habitat.—The Northern Seas.

Presented by Captain Sabine, 1823.

397. Skull of a Walrus.

Trichechus Rosmarus.

Northern Expedition, 1820.

398. Skull of a Walrus.

Trichechus Rosmarus.

Northern Expedition, 1820.

399. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

400. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

401. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

402. **Skull of a Walrus, obtained from the Esquimaux, in Hudson's Straits.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Presented by Dr. Richardson, 1819.

403. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

404. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

405. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Northern Expedition, 1823. *By the hands of Sir E Home, Bart.*

406. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

407. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Northern Expedition, 1823. *By the hands of Sir E. Home, Bart.*

408. **Skull of a Walrus. The skin of the animal, which accompanied the head, measured ten feet two inches in length.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Northern Expedition. Presented 1824.

409. **Skull of a Walrus.**
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

410. Section of the anterior part of the skull of a Walrus, showing the cuspidatus in its alveolar cavity.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

411. A longitudinal section of the cranium of a Walrus, in which the bony tentorium, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, &c., are shown.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

412. A transverse section of the cranium of a young Walrus, showing the tentorium or bony septum interposed between the cerebrum and cerebellum.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

413. Skull of a Walrus.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

414. Skull of a Walrus.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

415. Anterior portion of the skull of a Walrus, with the cuspidati.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

416. The lower jaw of a Walrus.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

417. The cuspidatus or tusk of a Walrus.
Trichechus Rosmarus.
Hunterian.

418. The tusk of a Walrus.
Hunterian.

419. Tusk of a Walrus.

Purchased.

420. Tusk of a Walrus.

Purchased.

421. Tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

422. Tusk of a Walrus, exposed in the alveolar cavity.

Hunterian.

423. Tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

424. A small tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

425. A tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

426. Tusk of a Walrus, with a portion of the alveolar process attached.

Hunterian.

427. Tusk of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

428. Tusk of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

429. Tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

430. Tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

431. The tusk of a Walrus.

Brit. Mus.

432. The tusks of a Walrus. From the western coast of North America.

Hunterian.

433. A growing tusk of a Walrus, in its alveolar cavity.

Hunterian.

434. Section of a growing tusk af a young Walrus.

435. Longitudinal sections of the tusk of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

436. Longitudinal sections of the tusk of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

437. Transverse sections of the tusk of a Walrus.

Deprived of its earthy part, by acid, for the purpose of showing its laminated structure.

Hunterian.

438. A molaris from the right side of the upper jaw of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

439. Two molares from the lower jaw of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

440. The auditory bones,—incus, stapis, and malleus,—of a Walrus. From North America.

Sent to England by Dr. Richardson, who accompanied Lieut. Franklin in the expedition of 1819.

Presented by Dr. Richardson, 1820.

441. The os penis of a large Walrus. Highly polished.

Hunterian.

442. The os penis of a Greenland Walrus.

Presented by Lieut. Colquhoun, 1823.

443. Os penis of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

444. Os penis of a Walrus. From Greenland.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1823.

445. Os penis of a Walrus.

Presented by Mr. Portis, 1824.

446. Os penis of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

447. Os penis of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

448. Os penis of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

449. Os penis of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

450. Os penis of a young Walrus.

Northern Expedition. H.M.S. Isabella, 1818.

451. Os penis of a young Walrus.

Hunterian.

452. Os penis of a young Walrus. From Greenland.

Purchased.

453. Os penis of a Walrus.

Hunterian.

454. Pubic extremity of the os penis of a Walrus, in longitudinal section, to show its internal spongy texture.

Purchased.

Section MARSUPIATA. Sub-Division 1.

Genus DIDELPHIS.—*(Lin:)*

Incisores $\frac{10}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{11}{11}$ Molares $\frac{77}{77}$

455. Skeleton of the Virginian Opossum.

Didelphis Virginiana—*Penn:* (Sarigue des Illinois—*Buff:*)

Fig.— Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 33. *Ency Méthod. pl.* 264.

Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 107. *Mus. Lev. t.* 6.

Habitat.—Most of the hot and temperate parts of America.

Mus. Brookes.

456. Skull of a Virginian Opossum.
Didelphis Virginiana.

Hunterian.

457. Skull of a Virginian Opossum.
Didelphis Virginiana.

Hunterian.

Genus Dasyurus.—*(Geoff:)*

Incisores $\frac{8}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

458. Skull of the Ursine Dasyurus.
Dasyurus Ursinus—*Geoff:* (Didelphis Ursina—*Harris.*
The Devil of the Colonists.)
Fig.—Harris, *Linn. Trans.* Vol. ix. *pl.* 19.
Habitat.—Van Dieman's Land.

Hunterian.

459. Skull of the Ursine Dasyurus. For the teeth.
Dasyurus Ursinus.

Hunterian.

460. Portions of the jaws of an Ursine Dasyurus. For the teeth.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

461. Skull of the Spotted Dasyurus.
Dasyurus Macrourus—*Geoff:* (Viverra Maculata—*Shaw.*
Spotted Marten—*Phillips.* Dasyure tacheté—*Peron and Lesueur.*)
Fig.—Peron and Lesueur, *Atlas, pl.* 33. *Ency Méthod. Sup. pl.* 762.
Habitat.—The neighbourhood of Port Jackson, New Holland.

Hunterian.

462. Skull of the Viverrine Dasyurus.
Dasyurus Viverrinus—*Geoff:* (Didelphis Viverrina—*Shaw.*
Spotted Opossum—*Phillips.* Tapoa tafa or Tupha—native name.
Dasyure tacheté—*Cuv:*)
Fig.—White's *Journal of a Voy. to New Holl. p.* 285. Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* i. *pl.* 111.
Habitat.—The vicinity of Port Jackson, New Holland.

This is the skull of the original specimen brought to England by Mr. White, and described by John Hunter.

The stuffed skin is also preserved in the Museum.

Genus PHALANGISTA.—*(F. Cuv:)*

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{2\,2}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{8\,8}$

463. Skeleton of the New South Wales or Vulpine Opossum.

Phalangista Vulpina. (Didelphis Vulpina—*Shaw.*

Wha Tapoa Roo—native name. Le Bruno—*Vicq d'Azyr.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 110. Phillip's *Voy. pl.* 16. Bewick's *Quad.* i. *pl.* 376.

Habitat.—Port Jackson.

Mus. Brookes.

464. Skull of the Vulpine Opossum.

Phalangista Vulpina.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

465. Skull of a Vulpine Opossum.

Phalangista Vulpina.

Hunterian.

466. Pelvis and marsupial bones of a Vulpine Opossum.

Phalangista Vulpina.

Hunterian.

467. Pelvis and marsupial bones of a Vulpine Opossum.

Phalangista Vulpina.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Genus PETAURISTA.—*(Desm:)*

Incisores $\frac{6}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{8\,8}{7\,7}$

468. Skeleton of the Petaurine Opossum, or Hepona Roo.

Petaurista Taguanoides—*Desm:* (Didelphis Petaurus—*Shaw.*

Phalangista Petaurus—*Ill:* Hepoona Roo—of the natives.

Grand Phalanger Volant—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 112. White's *Journal, p.* 288.

Habitat.—New South Wales.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus KANGURUS.

Incisores $\frac{6}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

469. Skeleton of an adult Kanguroo. Female.

Kangurus labiatus—*Geoff:* (Didelphis gigantea—*Lin:*
Halmaturus gigantea—*Ill:*)

Fig.—Phillip's *Voy. pl.* 10. White's *Journal of a Voy. to N. S. Wales. p.* 54.
Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 115.

Habitat.—New South Wales.

Mus. Brookes.

470. Skeleton of a young Kanguroo.

Kangurus labiatus.

Presented by Mr. Mornay, 1809.

471. Skull of an adult Kanguroo.

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

472. Skull of a Kanguroo. For the teeth.

Kangurus labiatus.

Purchased.

473. Skull of a Kanguroo. For the teeth.

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

474. Skull of a Kanguroo. ***(Imperfect.)***

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

475. Skull of a young Kanguroo, showing the state of the teeth.

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

476. Skull of a young Kanguroo.

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

477. Deciduous and permanent teeth of a Kanguroo.

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

478. Skull and bones of the superior and inferior extremities (with the exception of the ossa humeri) of a Kanguroo.

Kangurus labiatus.

Purchased.

479. Skull and bones of the superior and inferior extremities of a Kanguroo.

Kangurus labiatus.

This animal died in the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

Purchased.

480. Lower jaw of a Kanguroo. For the teeth.

Kangurus labiatus.

Hunterian.

481. Skull of the red-necked Kanguroo.

Kangurus ruficollis—*Per: et Less:* (Macropus ruficollis—*Less:* Kangourou à cou roux—*F. Cuv:*)

Habitat.—The Island of Otaheite.

Mus. Brookes.

482. Skull of Le Bruyn's Kanguroo.

Kangurus Brunii--*Desm:* (Didelphis Brunii--*Lin:* JavanOpossum--*Penn.*)

Fig.—Le Bruyn, *Voyage des Ind.* 374. *t.* 213.

Habitat.—The Aroe Islands.

Hunterian.

Genus Phascolarctos.—*(Blainville.)*

Incisores $\frac{6}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

483. Bones of the trunk and extremities of the Koala, or New Holland Sloth.

Phascolarctus fuscus—*Blain:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Reg. Anim.* iv. *pl.* 1. *Ency. Méthod. Supp. pl.* 9. *f.* 4.

Habitat.—Principally the forests of New Holland, about fifty or sixty miles South-West of Port Jackson, to which place it was first brought in the year 1803.—*Vide* Sir E. Home's account in the *Phil. Trans.* 1808.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

The skull and phalanges are retained in the stuffed skin preserved in the Museum.

There are some original drawings of this animal, made in New Holland, in the Museum portfolio.

484. Skeleton of a young Koala. (Phalanges deficient.)

Phascolarctos fuscus.

From the banks of the river Vapaum, New Holland.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1804.

485. Skull of a Koala.

Phasolarctos fuscus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1804.

Sub-Division 2.

Genus Phascolomys.—*(Geoff:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

486. Skeleton of the Wombat.

Phascolomys Wombat—*Per: et Les:* (Phascolomys Vombatus—*Leach.*

Phascolomys fusca—*Desm:* Didelphis ursina—*Shaw.*

Wombat of the natives of New South Wales.)

Fig.—*Ency Méthod. Supp. t.* 9. *f.* 1. Leach, *Zool. Misc.* Vol. 2.

Cuv: *Rég. Anim.* iv. *t.* Skull.

Habitat.—King's Island, and near Port Jackson, New Holland.

This animal was in a living state at the Menagerie, Exeter Change.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

Original drawings, made from the living animal by Mr. Clift, are preserved in the Museum portfolio.

487. Skull of a Wombat. For the teeth.

Phascolomys Wombat.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart. 1807.

488. The lower, and part of the upper jaw of a Wombat.

Phascolomys Wombat.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

Order IV.—RODENTIA.

Sub-Division 1. with Clavicles.

Genus Castor.

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

489. Skeleton of a young Beaver.

Castor Fiber—*Lin:* Le Castor or le Bievre—*Buff:*
Fig.—Buff: *l.c. pl.* 36. F. Cuvier, *Mam. Lithog.* Penn, *Brit. Zool.* i. *pl.* 9.
Habitat.—North America; and the vicinity of some of the larger European rivers, as the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, &c.

Mus. Brookes.

490. Skull of a Beaver. For the teeth.

Castor Fiber.

Hunterian.

491. Skull of a Beaver. From Canada?

Castor Fiber.

Northern Land Expedition. Presented by Dr. Richardson.

492. Skull of a Beaver.

Castor Fiber.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

493. Skull of a Beaver.

Castor Fiber.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

494. Skull of a young Beaver. From Hudson's Bay. ***(Imperfect.)***

Castor Fiber.

The teeth are displayed separately.

Hunterian.

495. Skull of a Beaver, in longitudinal section.

Castor Fiber.

Hunterian.

496. The under jaw of a Beaver. For the Teeth.

Castor Fiber.

Hunterian.

497. The under jaw of a Beaver.

Castor Fiber.

Hunterian.

Genus Mus.

Sub-Genus Fiber.—*(Cuvier.)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\ 0}{0\ 0}$ Molares $\frac{3\ 3}{3\ 3}$

498. Skull of the Ondatra, or Musk Arvicola.

Fiber Zibethicus. (Mus Zibethicus—*Lin:* L'Ondatra—*Buff:* Rat Musqué de Canada—*Briss:* Musquash—*Josselyn.*)

Fig.—Sarrazin, *Mem. de l'Acad. tab.* II. *f.* 1. 2. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* x. *pl.* 1.

Habitat.—Canada, and other parts of North America.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Sub-Genus Arvicola.

499. Skull of the Water-Rat.

Arvicola Amphibius. (Mus Amphibius—*Lin:* Mus Aquatilis—*Ray.* Rat d'Eau—*Buff:* Wasser Maus—*Kramer.*)

Fig.—Belon, *p.* 35. *fig. p.* 36. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* vii. *pl.* 43.

Habitat.—Europe, Northern Asia, and North America.

Presented by W. Clift.

500. Skull of a Water-Rat.

Arvicola Amphibius.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

501. Skeleton and skulls of the short-tailed Field-Mouse.

Arvicola Arvalis. (Mus Campestris Minor—*Briss:* Mus Arvalis—*Lin:* Campagnol—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* vii. *pl.* 47. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 136.

Habitat.—Europe, and Northern Asia.

From the Forest of Dean—where whole plantations had been destroyed by the m in consequence of their destruction of the young roots.

Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1813.

Sub-Genus Hydromys—*(Geoff:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{2\,2}{2\,2}$

502. Skull of the Beaver Rat, or white-bellied Hydromys.

Hydromys leucogaster—*Geoff:* (Mus Pilorides?—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Geoff: *l. c. tab.* 36. *fig.* B. C. D. *Ency. Méthod. Supp. pl.* 10. *f.* 3.

Habitat.—Van Dieman's Land.

Hunterian.

503. Skeleton of the Coypus or Racoonda.

Hydromys Coypus--*Geoff:* (Mus Coypus--*Lin:* Castor Coypus--*Fisch:* Myopotamus Bonariensis—*Commerson.* Quoiuya—*D'Azara.*)

Fig.—Geoff: *Ann. Mus.* vi. *f.* 35. *Ency. Méthod. Supp.* x. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—Various parts of South America.

The fur of this animal is known to the furriers by the name of Racoonda, and is sometimes substituted for that of the Beaver.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1822.

Sub-Genus Mus.

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

504. Skeleton of the brown or Norway Rat.

Mus decumanus—*Lin:* (Mus Sylvestris et M. Norvegicus—*Briss:* Mus Griseus—*Penn:* Le Pouc—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 130. Buffon, *l. c. pl.* 27. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 67. *f.* 9.

Habitat.—India and Persia originally, but the species now spread to every part of the civilized world.

Presented by Robert Willis, Esq., 1826.

505. Skeleton of a Norway Rat.

Mus decumanus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

506. Skull of a Norway Rat.

Mus decumanus.

Presented by W. Clift, 1822.

507. Skull of a Norway Rat. For the teeth.

Mus decumanus.

Presented by W. Clift, 1821.

508. Skull of a Norway Rat.

Mus decumanus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

509. Skull of a Norway Rat, with præternaturally elongated incisors, the consequence of a defect in their apposition.

Mus decumanus.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

510. Skull of a small Norway Rat, showing a similar redundancy in the growth of the incisors, from the same cause.

Mus decumanus.

Presented by Henry H. Carwardine, Esq., 1812.

511. Skull of a large common brown Rat.

Mus decumanus. (The teeth displayed.)

Hunterian.

512. Teeth from one side of the upper and lower jaw of a Rat.

Hunterian.

513. Skeleton of the black Rat.

Mus Rattus—*Lin:* (Mus Domesticus Major—*Ray.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 130. Buffon, vii. *pl.* 36. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 67. *f.* 4.

Habitat.—Originally the same as the Norway Rat; this species, however, is now becoming rare in England from its destruction by the brown, or Norway variety.

Mus. Brookes.

514. Skull of the Jullador Rat. From the East Indies.

Mus Indicus?—*Geoff:*

Habitat.—India: particularly Pondicherry.

Presented by the late Dr. Patrick Russel.

515. Portions of the upper and lower jaws of a Jullador Rat, the teeth of which are displayed.

Mus Indicus ?

Hunterian.

516. An incisor tooth from the upper jaw of a Rat

Which in its growth (from want of apposition) has been exserted until it has formed one perfect circle, and the segment of a second.

The following is a translation of a memorandum, in Spanish, which accompanied the specimen.

"I send it that you may admire the extraordinary tooth of this little "animal. Believe me it is true, it was found in the Nazareth Garden, "(to which order I belong), near the Bar," (entrance to the Port, and therefore much resembles the Nazareth convent at Melhinck), "and when "it was killed I took the tooth; I know not its virtues, nor have the "natives discovered them."!

From Sir J. Banks, Bart., by the hands of Sir E. Home, Bart., 1813.

517. Skeleton of the common Mouse.

Mus Musculus—*Lin:* (Mus Domesticus Vulgaris—*Ray.*
Mus Sorex—*Briss:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.*131. Buffon, *Hist. Nat.*vii.*pl.*39. *Supp.*viii. *pl.*20.

Habitat.—Europe, European Colonies, and most parts of the world.

Hunterian.

518. Skeleton of the common Mouse.

Mus Musculus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Genus Dipus.

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

519. Skeleton of the Egyptian Jerboa.

Dipus Sagitta—*Zimm:* (Mus Sagitta—*Pallas.* Mus Jaculus—*Lin:*
Daman—*Shaw's* Travels in Barbary. Gerbo ou Gerboise—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 157. Buff: *Supp. pl.*39,40. Pallas, *l. c. tab.*21.

Habitat.—Barbary, Egypt, and Western Asia.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Bathyergus.—*(Brants.)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$ or $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

520. Skeleton of the great Cape Mole, or coast Bathyergus.

Bathyergus Maritimus—*Ill:* (Mus Maritimus—*Lin:*
Arctomys Africana—*Lam:* Spalax Maritimus—*Güldenst.*
Grand Taupe du Cap—*Buff:* Land Mole of the Cape colonists.)
Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 140. Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 38. Lamarck, *l. c.* ii. *pl.* 1.
Habitat.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Presented by the late Thomas Keate, Esq.

521. Skull of the great Cape Mole.

Bathyergus Maritimus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807,

With the following memorandum attached to it:—"This animal was "met with by chance, when out riding. It turned upon my dog and "fastened to his nose; it was not easily disengaged, but when the mole "let go his hold, the dog easily killed him.—H. R."

522. Anterior portion of the jaws of a Cape Mole. For the teeth.

Bathyergus Maritimus.

Mus. Brit.

523. Skeleton of the lesser Cape Bathyergus.

Bathyergus Capensis. (Mus Capensis--*Pallas.* Georychus Capensis--*Ill:*
Taupe du Cap de Bonne Espérance—*Buff:* Petit Rat-taup—*Cuv:*)
Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 140. Buff: *l. c. pl.* 33. Schreber, *tab.* 204.
Thunberg, ii. *pl.* 2.
Habitat.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Mus. Brookes.

524. The teeth of the lesser Cape Bathyergus, displayed separately.

Hunterian.

Genus Arctomys.—*(Gmel:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\ 0}{0\ 0}$ Molares $\frac{5\ 5}{4\ 4}$

Without cheek-pouches. Habits social.

525. Skeleton of the Alpine Marmot.

Arctomys Marmota--*Schreb:* (Mus Alpinus--*Pliny*. Mus Marmota--*Lin:* Marmotte—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Perrault, *Hist des Anim.* iii. *pl.* 7. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 143. Buffon, *Hist. Nat.* viii. *pl.* 28.

Habitat.—The Alps, Pyrenees, and other mountainous districts of Europe and Asia.

Mus. Brookes.

526. Skull of the Alpine Marmot.

Arctomys Marmota.

Mus. Brookes.

527. Skull of the Alpine Marmot.

Arctomys Marmota.

Hunterian.

Genus Spermophilus.—*(F. Cuv:)*

With large cheek-pouches. Habits solitary.

528. Skeleton of the Souslik, or variegated Siberian Marmot.

Arctomys Citillus—*Blumen.* (Mus Citillus—*Lin:* Zisel—*Buff:* Arctomys Concolor—*Fisch.* Earless Marmot—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Pallas, *Gli. p.* 76. Schreber, *tab.* 211. A.B. Buffon, *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 31.

Habitat.—Parts of Germany, Russia in Europe, and Asia.

Presented by Sir A. Carlisle, 1826.

529. Skull of a Siberian Marmot.

Arctomys Citillus.

Hunterian.

Genus Sciurus.—*(Lin:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{4\,4}$

530. Skull of the great Squirrel, or Wood-Rat of Malabar.

Sciurus Maximus--*Schreb:* (Grand Ecureuil de la côte de Malabar--*Sonn:*)

Fig.— Sonnerat, *Voy.* ii. *pl.* 87. Shaw, *Zool.* Vol. ii. *pl.* 146.

Habitat.—Malabar.

Mus. Brit.

331. Skull of the Javan Squirrel.

Sciurus Bicolor—*Sparr:* (Sciurus Javensis—*Schreb:*)

Fig.—Horsf. *Zool. Res:* viii. *f.*

Habitat.—The East Indies: particularly in the Island of Java.

Hunterian.

532. Skull of the Hudson's Bay Squirrel.

Sciurus Hudsonius—*Pall:* (Tamia Hudsonia—*Less:*
Sciurus Cinereus—*Gm:*)

Habitat.—North America.

This is probably a variety of the gray or Carolina Squirrel.

Hunterian.

Genus Pteromys.—*(Geoff:)*

533. Skeleton of the American Polatouche, or Virginian flying Squirrel.

Pteromys Volucella--*Desm:*(Sciurus Volucella--*Pallas.* Polatouche--*Buff:*
Assapan—*F. Cuv:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* x. *pl.* 21. *a. b.* Catesly's *Carolina, pl.* 76.
Ency. Méthod. pl. 77. *f.* 4.

Habitat.—The temperate parts of North America, and some of the Southern parts of the American Continent.

Mus. Brookes.

Section 2. With imperfect clavicles, or none.

Genus Hystrix.

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

534. **Skeleton of the crested Porcupine. Female.**

Hystrix cristata—*Linn:* (Porc epic—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 51. 52. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 1. *Ency. Méthod.* 64. *f.* 3.

Habitat.—Africa originally, but naturalized in most parts of Southern Europe.

Mus. Brookes.

535. **Skull of the crested Porcupine. Male. For the teeth.**

Hystrix cristata.

Hunterian.

536. **Skull of the crested Porcupine. The teeth displayed separately.**

Hystrix cristata.

Hunterian.

537. **Skull of the Canada Porcupine.**

Hystrix dorsata—*Lin:* (Hystrix Hudsonius—*Briss:* Hystrix pilosus Americanus—*Catesby.* Urson—*Buff:* Porc épic velu—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Buffon, xii. *pl.* 55. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 65. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—Canada.

Northern Land Expedition. Presented by Dr. Richardson, 1822.

538. **Skull of a Canada Porcupine. The teeth, in both jaws, (on one side), have been exposed in their alveolar cavities.**

Hystrix dorsata.

Hunterian.

Genus Lepus.—*(Lin:)*

Incisores $\frac{4}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{5\,5}$

539. Skull of a Hare.

Lepus timidus—*Lin:* (Lièvre—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buffon, *Hist. Nat.* vi. *pl.* 38. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 162.

Habitat.—Europe: the Northern and temperate parts of the Old World.

Hunterian.

540. Skull of a Rabbit. Large-eared var:

Lepus Cuniculus—*Lin:* (Lapin—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 162. Buffon, *Hist. Nat.* vi. *pl.* 50.

Habitat.—Originally Africa? but by transportation, almost all parts of the world.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1828.

541. Skull of a Rabbit.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Hunterian.

542. Skull of a young Rabbit. For the teeth.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Presented by W. Clift, 1822.

543. Skull of a Rabbit.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

544. Skull of a Rabbit.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

545. Skull of a Rabbit. Male. For the teeth.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Hunterian.

546. Skull of a Rabbit.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

547. Skull of a Rabbit, with singularly elongated incisors, in consequence of their non-apposition.

Lepus Cuniculus.

The animal was killed in Dorsetshire.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart. From Roger Wilbraham, Esq., 1807.

548. Skull of a Rabbit, with the incisors in a similar state.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Hunterian.

549. Skull of a Rabbit.

Lepus Cuniculus

In which the incisor teeth have acquired an unusual extent from non-apposition, the result of an accidental injury to the left incisor of the lower jaw. It will be observed, that the two auxiliary, or secondary incisors of the upper jaw are also greatly elongated, in consequence of the inferior incisors not coming in contact with them. This very satisfactorily explains the use of the small posterior teeth in the natural state of the jaws—that of protecting the palate from the cutting edges of the lower incisors in the rapid motions of the jaws during mastication.

Presented by Wm. Pretty, Esq., 1822.

550. Skull of a Rabbit, with a similar growth of the incisor teeth.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

551. Skull of a Rabbit, with the incisors in a similar state.

Lepus Cuniculus.

Presented by Hampton Weeks, Esq., 1821.

Genus Hydrochœrus.—*(Erxleb.)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{4\,4}{4\,4}$

552. Skull of the Capybara.

The teeth from one side of both jaws are removed, and displayed separately.

Hydrochœrus Capybara—*Erxleb.* (Capybara Braziliensibus—*Marcg:* Sus Hydrochærus--*Lin:* Cochon D'Eau--*Desmarch.* Cabiai--*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 127. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 49.

Habitat.—South America: particularly Brazil, near the shores of the larger rivers. *Hunterian.*

Genus Cavia.—*(Klein.)*

553. Skull of the Cobaya, or Guinea Pig.

Cavia Cobaya. (Aperea Braziliensibus—*Marcg:* Cavia Aperea—*Erxleb:* Mus Porcellus--*Lin:* Cochon d'Inde--*Buff:* Variegated Cavy--*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Marcg: *Braz. fig.* Buff: *Hist. Nat.* viii. *pl.* i

Habitat.—Brazil, Paraguay, &c. The domesticated variety has been introduced into almost all the temperate parts of the world.

Hunterian.

554. Skull of a Guinea Pig. For the teeth.

Cavia Cobaya.

Hunterian.

555. Skull of a Guinea Pig.

Cavia Cobaya.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Genus Dasyprocta.—*(Illig:)*

556. Skeleton of the long-nosed Cavy.

Dasyprocta Aguti—*Illig:* (Mus Aguti—*Lin:* Agouti—*Buff:* Cuniculus Americanus—*Seba.* Long-nosed Cavy—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Marcg: *Brazil. fig.* Seba, *tab.* 172. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* viii. *pl.* 50.

Habitat.—South America: particularly Guiana and Paraguay.

Hunterian.

557. Skull of the Agouti, or long-nosed Cavy.

Dasyprocta Aguti. Var.

Hunterian.

558. Skull of the Aguti, or Java Hare.

Dasyprocta leporina (Mus leporinus—*Lin:* Cuniculus Javensis—*Briss:*)

Habitat.—The Islands of Java, and Sumatra.

Hunterian.

559. Skull of the Aguti, or Java Hare.

Dasyprocta leporina.

In this specimen, the teeth have been removed from one side of both jaws, and displayed separately.

Hunterian.

560. **Skull of the Patagonian Cavy.**

Dasyprocta Patachonica—*Desm:* (Cavia Patachonica—*Shaw.*
Lièvre Pampa—*D'Azara.* Lièvre de la terre des Pâtagons—*Byron.*)
Fig.—Penn: *Quad. pl.* 68. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 165.
Habitat.—Patagonia.
This species in its general configuration, resembles much more nearly the Leporidæ than any other of this genus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

Genus Cœlogenus.—*(F. Cuvier.)*

561. **Skull of the Brown Paca. The teeth displayed separately.**

Cœlogenus subniger—*F. Cuv:* (Paca Braziliensibus—*Marcg:*
Paca, male—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 35. F. Cuv: *Ann. du Mus.* x. *pl.* 9.
Habitat.—South America, and the Antilles.

Hunterian.

562. **Skull of the Yellow Paca; a variety of the former.**

Cœlogenus fulvus—*F. Cuv:* (Cuniculus Paca-*Briss:* Paca femelle—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* x. *pl.* 43. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 65. *f.* 4.
Habitat.—South America.

Presented by J. Broderip, Esq., 1828.

Order V.—EDENTATA.

Section Edentata Tardigrada.

Genus Bradypus.

Incisores $\frac{0\ 0}{0\ 0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\ 0}{0\ 0}$ Molares $\frac{5\ 5}{4\ 4}$

563. **Skeleton of the three-toed Sloth or Ai.**

Bradypus tridactylus—*Lin:* (Ai s. Ignavus—*Marcg:*)
Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 45. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 4, 5, 7.
Buff: xiii. *pl.* 5 and 6. Pen: *Quad. pl.* 91.
Habitat.—South America.
These animals vary considerably in colour, and in consequence, some of the variations have been treated as distinct species.
Presented to Mr. Brookes by Professor Temminck.

Mus. Brookes.

564. The skull of a three-toed Sloth. For the teeth.

Bradypus tridactylus.

Hunterian.

Section EDENTATA EFFODIENTIA.—*(Ill:)*

Genus DASYPUS.—*(Lin:)*

Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{8\,8}{8\,8}$

565. Skeleton of the nine-banded Armadillo.

Dasypus Peba—*Desm:* (Dasypus Novemcinctis—*Lin:*
Armadillo Brasilianus-*Briss:* Cachicame ou tatou à neuf bandes-*Buff:*
Tatu Peba—*Marcg:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 10. *Ency. Méthod. t.* 27. *f.* 1 and 2.
Buff: *Hist. Nat.* x. *pl.* 37.

Habitat.—South America.

This animal was caught at Pernambuco, and presented to Mr. Brookes by —— Street, Esq.

Mus. Brookes.

566. Skull of an Armadillo. Species uncertain.

Dentition.—Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{9\,9}{10\,10}$

Dasypus ?

Mus. Brit.

567. The bony carapace of a large Armadillo.

Dasypus Novemcinctus. ?

Mus. Brit.

568. The bony carapace of a smaller Armadillo. In section.

Dasypus Novemcinctus.

Hunterian.

Genus ORYCTEROPUS.—*(Geoff:)*

Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{7\,7}{6\,6}$

569. Skeleton of the Cape Ant-eater.

Orycteropus Capensis—*Geoff: Ill: Cuv: &c.*
(Myrmecophaga Capensis—*Lin: ed Gmel:*
Cochon de terre—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 12. Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 31.

Habitat.—South Africa, near the Cape.

Purchased 1828.

Genus Myrmecophaga.—*(Lin:)*

Teeth, none.

570. **Skeleton of the Tamandua, or South American Ant-eater.**

Myrmecophaga Tamaudua— *Cuv:* (Tamanduai Braziliensibus—*Marcg:*
Myrmecophaga Tetradactyla et Trydactyla—*Lin:*)
Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 9. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 50.
Habitat.—South America.

Mus. Brookes.

571. **One of the claws from the anterior extremity of the Jubata, or great Ant-eater of South America.**

Myrmecophago Jubata—*Lin:*

Hunterian.

Genus Manis.—*(Lin:)*

Teeth, none.

572. **The scales of the short-tailed Manis or Pangolin.**

Manis pentadactyla—*Lin:* (Manis Macroura—*Desm:*
Manis Brachyura—*Erxleb:* Grand Lezard Ecaillè—*Perrault.*
Pangolin à queue Courte—*Cuv:*)
Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 8. Seba, *Thes:* i. *tab.* 53. Perrault, *Anim.* 3. *f.* 17.
Habitat.—Bengal, and the Indian Islands.

Hunterian.

573. **Skeleton of a young long-tailed or African Manis.**

Manis Longicaudata—*Geoff:* (Pangolin à longue queue—*Cuv:*
Manis tetradactyla--*Lin:* Lezard de Clusius--*Perr:* Phatagin--*Buff:*)
Fig.— Buff: *Hist. Nat.* x. *pl.* 35. Shaw, *Zool.* 1. *pl.* 55. Penn: *Quad. f.* 94.
Habitat.—Central Africa.
Presented to Mr. Brookes by Professor Temminck.
There is a figure of this, or a very similar species given in Marsden's "Sumatra."

Mus. Brookes.

574. **The horny imbricated skin of an African Manis.**

Manis Longicaudata.

Hunterian.

Genus Ornithorhynchus.—*(Blumen:)*

Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{2\,2}{2\,2}$

575. Skeleton of the Rufous Ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed Patypus of New Holland.

Ornithorhynchus Rufus—*Leach.* (Platypus Anatinus—*Shaw.*
Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus—*Blum:* Water Mole of the Colonists.)

Fig.—Blumenbach, *Abbild, tab.* 41. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 14.
Peron, *pl.* 34. Home, *Comp. Anat.* ii. *tab.* 58, 59, 60.

Habitat.—New Holland.

Dr. Leach, in the *Zool. Miscell.* Vol. ii. *p.* 136, observes, that among other peculiarities, the Ornithorhynchus fuscus differs from the O. Rufus in having the apertures of the nostrils more terminal, and the anterior nails or claws more acuminate.

Presented by W. Clift.

576. Skull of the Ornithorhynchus. From New Holland.

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

577. Skull of the Ornithorhynchus.

Ornithorhynchus paradoxus

In which the side of the cranium is removed to expose the bony falx.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

Order VI.—PACHYDERMA.

Section Proboscidia.

Genus Elephas.—*(Lin:)*

Incisores or Tusks $\frac{2}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$

578. Skull of a male Elephant. From Malacca.

Elephas Indicus—*Cuv:* (Elephas maximus—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Menag. du Mus.* Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* i. *pl.* 1, 4, 10, 12.

Habitat.—Southern Asia, and the large Indian Islands.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

579. **Skull of a female Elephant. From Malacca.**
Elephas Indicus.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

580. **Skull of a male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

581. **Skull of a large male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

582. **Skull of a male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

583. **Skull of a female Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

584. **Skull of a male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

585. **Skull of a male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

586. **Skull of a young male Asiatic Elephant. The tusks not visible.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

587. **Skull of a young male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

588. **Skull of a young male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

589. **Skull of a young Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

590. **Skull of a fœtal Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

591. **Skull of a female Asiatic Elephant.** ***(Imperfect.)***
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

592. **Skull of a male Asiatic Elephant.** ***(Imperfect.)***
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

593. **Skull of a male Asiatic Elephant.** ***(Imperfect.)***
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

594. **The lower jaw of a male Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

595. **The lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

596. **Half the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

597. **Corresponding half of ditto.**
Elephas Indicus.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

598. **The lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

599. **Half of the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

SECTIONS, &c.

600. **A vertical section of the cranium of a young Elephant**
In which the cellular structure between the outer and vitreous tables of the skull is well shown; the lamina cribrosa of the os ethmoides, and the os terbinatum, are also exposed.
Elephas Indicus.
Hunterian.

601. A section of the os nasi of an Elephant, for the cells.

Hunterian.

602. A similar section of the os nasi of an Elephant.

Mus. Brit.

603. Five transverse sections of the left ulna of an Elephant, at its superior extremity,

Some of which show, in a most beautiful manner, the cancellated structure of the interior.

Hunterian.

604. A transverse section of the left os humeri of an Elephant, showing a similar structure.

Hunterian.

605. A longitudinal section of the superior part of the right os femoris of a young Elephant, for structure.

Hunterian.

606. The corresponding section of ditto.

Hunterian.

607. A longitudinal section of the inferior extremity of the os femoris of a young Elephant, for structure.

Hunterian.

608. The corresponding section of ditto.

Hunterian.

609. A longitudinal section of the superior part of the right os femoris of a young Elephant, for structure.

Hunterian.

610. The corresponding section of ditto.

Hunterian.

611. A longitudinal section of the same os femoris, at its inferior extremity, for structure.

Hunterian.

612. The corresponding section of ditto.

Hunterian.

613. A dissection of the internal ear of an Asiatic Elephant,

In which are exhibited the course of the meatus auditorius externus, the membrana tympani, and the chain of auditory bones, with its attachment to the membrane. The bony portion of the Eustachian tube, and the mastoid cells are also exposed.

A figure of this preparation is given in Sir E. Home's paper in the *Philos. Transactions*.

Hunterian.

614. The auditory bones of a young Elephant, three years old.

The animal was purchased by the College in the year 1810, for the purpose of dissection.

TEETH.

615. Tusk of an Elephant, curiously wreathed.

This specimen is figured and described in Grew's *Musæum Regalis Societatis*. 1681. p. 31. "A spiral or wreathed tusk of an Elephant. "Presented from the Royal African Company by Thomas Crispe, Esq. "It is twisted or wreathed from the bottom to the top with three circum- "volutions, standing between two straight lines. 'Tis also furrow'd by "the length. Yet the furrows surround it not, as in the horn of the Sea "Unicorn; but run parallel therewith. Neither is it round, as the said "horn, but somewhat flat. The top very blunt." *Fig. tab.* 4.

Mus. Brit.

616. A similar tusk.

Mus. Brit.

617. Tusk of an Elephant, with considerable curviture.

Hunterian.

618. A similar tusk.

Hunterian.

619. A pair of Asiatic Elephant's tusks.

Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

620. A pair of smaller Asiatic Elephant's tusks.

Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

621. A pair of Asiatic Elephant's tusks.
Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

622. A pair of Asiatic Elephant's tusks.
Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

623. A pair of tusks of a young Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Mrs. M. A. Robinson, 1811.

624. The tusk of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

625. The tusk of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1821.

626. A transverse section of an Elephant's tusk,
Which, having undergone decomposition from long exposure, is partially separated into its component lamina.
Mus. Brit.

627. Another portion of an Elephant's tusk, undergoing a similar change.
Mus. Brit.

628. A portion of the superior maxilla of an Asiatic Elephant (left side),
In which the molaris is exposed in the alveolar cavity.
Hunterian.

629. The corresponding half of the lower jaw of the same animal.
The molaris similarly exposed.
Hunterian.

630. Half of the lower jaw (left side) of a young Asiatic Elephant,
Showing the growing molaris in its alveolar cavity.
Hunterian.

631. Lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant, in section, to exhibit the growth of the teeth.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

632. A molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

633. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

634. A molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

635. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

636. A molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant,
Showing the shedding, or deciduous tooth.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

637. A molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Hunterian.

638. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Mus. Brit.

639. A molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

640. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant. Much worn.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

641. A large molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Mrs. Robinson, 1811.

642. The corresponding molaris of the same jaw.
Presented by Mrs. Robinson, 1811.

643. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Hunterian.

644. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Mus. Brit.

645. A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

646. **A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant,**
Showing the first effects of attrition against the upper tooth.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

647. **A molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

648. **A molaris from the upper jaw of a young Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

649. **A growing molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

650. **A growing molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

651. **A molaris from the upper jaw of a young Asiatic Elephant.**
Hunterian.

652. **A molaris from the upper jaw of a young Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

653. **A molaris from the lower jaw of a young Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

654. **A molaris from the upper jaw of a young Asiatic Elephant.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

655. **The corresponding molaris of the same animal.**
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

656. **A molaris in a carious state from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant, extracted during life!**
Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

The animal from which this, and the succeeding molaris were removed, was in the employ of the East India Company, and it had been observed for a considerable time previous to their extraction, to show signs of pain, and restlessness, and to refuse its food; these circumstances were

particularly noticed by those who had the care of it, from its being previously a very docile and tractable animal. The cause, however, of this apparent change in its disposition had never suggested itself, until a medical officer pointed it out, and offered to remove it, if the animal were sufficiently secured to prevent any accident to the operator, which might otherwise occur from the state of irritation induced by the pain it appeared to be suffering. This being accomplished, a strong ligature was applied to the exposed portion, and the extraction became a matter, rather of novelty than difficulty; the decayed condition of the fangs allowing them to maintain but a slight attachment to the jaws.

The examination of this tooth sufficiently explains the cause of the difficulty of mastication. The fangs in a state of caries, had lost their necessary fixture in the alveolar cavity; thus, allowing the body of the tooth to fall obliquely from its natural level, the external bony portion or crusta petrosa, was brought into contact with the opposite tooth:—the result has been, by an imperfect trituration, an undue wearing of that part, instead of the extremities of the enamelled denticuli; which, by the circumstance mentioned, were completely thrown out of contact.

657. **A molaris extracted from the lower jaw of the same Elephant. The fangs are intirely destroyed.**

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

658. **A molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.**

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

659. **Portion of a growing molaris from the upper jaw of a young Asiatic Elephant.**

Hunterian.

660. **The deciduous or shedding tooth of a young Asiatic Elephant, from the lower jaw.**

Hunterian.

661. **The shedding tooth of a young Asiatic Elephant, lower jaw.**

Hunterian.

662. A vertical section of a molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant. Polished.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

663. The corresponding section of ditto. Unpolished.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

664. A vertical section, unpolished, of a molaris from the upper jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.

Hunterian.

665. A molaris of a young Asiatic Elephant, in vertical section.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

666. An horizontal section of a molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

667. An horizontal section of a molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant.

Hunterian.

668. An horizontal section of a molaris from the lower jaw of an Asiatic Elephant. Polished.

Hunterian.

669. A tray containing the separate denticuli of a molaris of an Asiatic Elephant. Upper jaw.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

670. A tray of separate denticuli of an Asiatic Elephant.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

671. A tray of separate denticuli of an Asiatic Elephant.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

672. A tray of separate denticuli from the alveolar cavity of the lower jaw of a fœtal Asiatic Elephant.

Presented by the late Sir T. Raffles, 1822.

673. **The skull of a male African Elephant.**
Elephas Africanus—*Cuv:* (Elephas Maximus—*Lin:*)
Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* i. *pl.* 2. *f.* 3. *pl.* 5. *f.* 1. &c. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 63.
Mus. Brookes.

674. **The lower jaw of an African Elephant.**
Elephas Africanus.
Hunterian.

675. **A molaris of an African Elephant from the lower jaw, exposed in the alveolar cavity.**
Hunterian.

676. **A molaris of an African Elephant. Upper jaw.**
Hunterian.

677. **A molaris of the upper jaw of an African Elephant.**
Mus. Brit.

678. **A portion of a molaris from the lower jaw of an African Elephant.**
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

679. **A molaris from the lower jaw of an African Elephant.**
A very fine specimen.
Hunterian.

680. **A molaris from the lower jaw of an African Elephant.**
Mus. Brit.

681. **A vertical polished section of a molaris of an African Elephant, from the lower jaw.**
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

682. **The corresponding section of ditto. Unpolished.**
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

683. **A vertical section of a molaris from the lower jaw of an African Elephant. Polished.**
Hunterian.

Genus Hippopotamus.

Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{7\,7}{6\,6}$

684. Skeleton of a male Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius—*Lin:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* i. *pl.* 1, 2. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 40. *f.* 4.

Dampier's *Voyage. fig.* Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 219.

Habitat.—Most parts of Africa.

Mus. Brookes.

685. Skull of a very large male Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

686. Skull of a male Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

687. Skull of a Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

688. Skull of a Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

689. Skull of a Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

690. Skull of a Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

691. Skull of a Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1815.

692. Skull of a Hippopotamus.

Hippopotamus amphibius.

Hunterian.

693. **The skull of a fœtal Hippopotamus.**
The period of gestation uncertain.
Hippopotamus amphibius.
Presented by W. Clift, 1826.

694. **A portion of the upper jaw of a young Hippopotamus, with the incisors.**
Hunterian.

695. **Anterior portion of the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus, with the incisors.**
Hunterian.

TEETH.

696. **An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**
Hunterian.

697. **An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**
Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart.

698. **The corresponding incisor of a Hippopotamus.**
Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart.

699. **An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**
Hunterian.

700. **An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**
Hunterian.

701. **A large incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**
Hunterian.

702. **The right upper incisor of a Hippopotamus.**
Mus. Brit.

703. **The right upper incisor of a Hippopotamus.**
Hunterian.

704. **An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**
Presented by Mr. Greville, 1800.

705. The corresponding incisor of a Hippopotamus.

Presented by Mr. Greville, 1800.

706. An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Hunterian.

707. An incisor from the upper jaw of a Hippopotamus. Left side.

Hunterian.

708. An incisor from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Mus. Brit.

709. A cuspidatus or tusk of a Hippopotamus. Lower jaw, left side.

Hunterian.

710. A tusk from the lower jaw of a young Hippopotamus.

Hunterian.

711. The two lower tusks of a Hippopotamus.

Hunterian.

712. A tusk from the left side of the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus, having an unusual curvature.

Hunterian.

713. A tusk from the left side of the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Hunterian.

714. A tusk from the right side of the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Mus. Brit.

715. A tusk from the right side of the upper jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Mus. Brit.

716. A tusk from the left side of the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Mus. Brit.

717. A tusk from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.

Mus. Parkinson.

718. **A tusk from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**

Hunterian.

719. **A tusk from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**

Hunterian.

720. **A tusk from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**

Hunterian.

721. **A tusk from the lower jaw of a Hippopotamus.**

Hunterian.

722. **Two molares of a Hippopotamus, in polished sections, viz:**

No. 1. A vertical section of the 6th molaris from the right side of the upper jaw.

No. 2. The corresponding section.

No. 3. A transverse section of the 4th molaris from the left side of the under jaw.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

723. **Five molares of the Hippopotamus, viz:**

No. 1. The 4th molaris from the right side of the upper jaw.

No. 2. The 5th molaris from the right side of the upper jaw.

No. 3. The 6th molaris from the left side of the under jaw.

No. 4. An incipient molaris from the right side of the upper jaw.

No. 5. An incipient molaris from the right side of the upper jaw.

Hunterian.

Genus Sus.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{7\,7}{7\,7}$

724. **Skeleton of a Wild Boar.**

Sus Scrofa– *Lin:* (Sus Aper—*Briss*: Le Sanglier, et Marcassin—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat. pl.* 14, 17. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* ii. p. 124. *pl.* 1, 2.

Habitat.—Almost all the temperate parts of Europe and Asia, and the upper parts of Africa.

This animal is the original stock of the domestic Hog.

Mus. Brookes.

725. **The skull of the Wild Hog of Bengal.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by N. Wallick, Esq., 1812.

726. **The skull of a Wild Hog from Bengal.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

727. **The skull of a Wild Hog from India.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

728. **The skull of a Wild Hog from India.**
Sus Scrofa.
Hunterian.

729. **Anterior part of the skull, with the tusks, of a Wild Hog.**
Sus Scrofa.
Hunterian.

730. **The skull of a German Wild Boar, in longitudinal section.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

731. **The skull of a German Wild Boar, in longitudinal section.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

732. **The skull of a German Wild Boar, in longitudinal section.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

733. **The skull of a German Wild Boar, in longitudinal section.**
Sus Scrofa.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

734. **The skull of a German Wild Boar.** ***(Imperfect.)***
Sus Scrofa.
Hunterian.

735. **The lower jaw of a Wild Boar.**
Sus Scrofa.
Hunterian.

736. **The skull of a Boar (imperfect.) Domestic var.**
Sus domestica.
Hunterian.

737 **The skull of a Boar.**
Sus domestica.
Hunterian.

738. **The skull of a Boar.**
Sus domestica.
Hunterian.

739. **The skull of a Boar.**
Sus domestica.
Hunterian.

740. **The skull of a young English Boar.**
Sus domestica.
Hunterian.

741. **The skull of a common Hog, the teeth of which have been removed, and displayed separately.**
Sus domestica.
Hunterian.

742. **The skull of a young Pig, in section.**
This, and the succeeding specimens are from Pigs that have been fed on madder for the purpose of illustrating the growth of bone. The bone deposited during that period, is readily distinguishable from the original white bone, by the pink tinge imparted to it by the madder. Some portions of the skull, particularly the internal table, and the fangs of the teeth, still retain the colour; the other parts have lost much of their former redness by long exposure.
Hunterian.

743. **A longitudinal section of the lower jaw of a Pig,**

In which the bony portion of the teeth has become deeply tinged with madder. The contrast between the newly formed bone of the jaw, and that previously affected by the colouring matter, is remarkably distinct.

Hunterian.

744. **The under jaw of a Pig, in section,**

Showing the same circumstances, but less distinctly.

Hunterian.

745. **The left half of the lower jaw, the two tibiæ, and some of the ribs of a young Pig.**

In the experiment which these bones illustrate, the animal had been twice fed with madder; and here, the external layer of bone is tinged; no deposition of ordinary bone having been allowed to form upon it—unlike the preceding specimens. *Hunterian.*

746. **The right half of the lower jaw, with sections of the right humerus and femur, and left tibia and ulna of a young Pig,**

Which had been thrice alternately fed with madder, and ordinary food.

Hunterian.

747. **The left humerus, radius and ulna, and section of the scapula, with the right scapula, and sections of the right humerus, ulna, tibia and fibula of a young Pig;**

All of which are tinged with madder.

Hunterian.

748. **Longitudinal sections of the humerus, femur, and tibia of a Pig,**

Tinged with madder.

Hunterian.

749. **The right femur and tibia of a Pig, in section,**

Slightly tinged with madder.

Hunterian.

750. **Longitudinal sections of the humerus, femur, and tibia of a young Pig,**

Tinged with madder; showing a layer of white bone deposited externally.

Hunterian.

751. **A tray containing young Pigs' teeth,**

In all of which, the bony portion of them is highly tinged with madder.

Hunterian.

752. **Skeleton of a female Babyroussa.**

Sus Babyrussa—*Lin:* (Aper Orientalis—*Briss:* Horned Hog—*Grew.*)
Fig.— Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 48. Grew, *Mus. Reg. Soc.* p. 27. *t.* 1.
Seba, *Thes.* 1. *t.* 50. *f.* 2. Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 224. *f.* 2.
Habitat.—The great Indian Islands.

Mus. Brookes.

753. **The skull of a male Babyroussa.**

Sus Babyrussa.

Presented by the late William Long, Esq., 1813.

754. **The skull of a male Babyroussa.**

Sus Babyrussa.

Hunterian.

755. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**

Sus Babyrussa.

Presented by Dr. Babington, 1816.

756. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**

Sus Babyrussa.

Presented by Joseph Vernon, Esq., 1822.

757. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**

Sus Babyrussa.

Presented by Mr. Gaitskell, Sen., 1828.

758. **The skull of a Babyroussa. The upper tusks deficient.**

Sus Babyrussa.

Presented by N. Wallick, Esq., 1812.

759. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1818.

760. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Presented by the late Daniel Moore, Esq., 1818.

761. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

762. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

763. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

764. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

765. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

766. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Purchased 1806.

767. **The skull of a Babyroussa.** **Lower jaw and teeth deficient.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

768. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

769. **The skull of a Babyroussa.**
Sus Babyrussa.
Hunterian.

Genus PHACOCHŒRUS—*(F. Cuv:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

770. The skeleton of a young African Boar.

Phacochœrus Africanus or Larvatus—*F. Cuv:* (Sus Africanus—*Schreb:* Sanglier de Madagascar—*Daub:*)

Fig.—Daniel's *African Scenery. fig.* 22.

Habitat.—Madagascar, and the neighbouring parts of Africa.

Mus. Brookes.

771. The skull of an African Boar.

Phacochœrus Africanus.

Mus. Brookes.

772. The skull of an African Boar.

Phacochœrus Africanus.

Hunterian.

773. The skull of an African Boar. The integuments unremoved.

Phacochœrus Africanus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

774. The upper jaw and tusks of an African Boar.

Hunterian.

775. The upper jaw and tusks of an African Boar.

Hunterian.

776. Anterior portion of the skull, with the tusks of an African Boar.

Mus. Brit.

777. The skull of an adult Æthiopian Boar. The integuments unremoved.

Phacochœrus Æthiopicus. (Aper Æthiopicus—*Pall:* Sus Æthiopicus—*Lin:* Sanglier du Cap Vert—*Buff:*)

Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

Fig.—Pallas, *Spic. Zool.* ii. *tab.* 1. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 223. Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 11.

Habitat.—The hotter regions of Africa.

Hunterian.

778. **The skull of an Æthiopian Boar.** *(Imperfect.)* **The integuments unremoved.**

Phacochœrus Æthiopicus.

Hunterian.

779. **The skull of an Æthiopian Boar.**

Phacochœrus Æthiopicus.

Hunterian.

780. **Anterior portion of the skull, with the tusks, of an Æthiopian Boar.**

Hunterian.

Genus Dicotyles—*(G. Cuv:)*

Incisores $\frac{4}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

781. **The skull of the Collared Peccary, or Mexican Hog.**

Dicotyles torquatus—*Cuv:* (Sus Tajassu—*Lin:* Pecari—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* x. *pl.* 3, 4. F. Cuv: *Mam. Lithog. f.*

Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* ii. *t.* 224.

Habitat.—The Eastern part of South America.

782. **Bones of the anterior extremity of the Collared Peccary.**

Dicotyles torquatus.

Hunterian.

783. **Bones of the posterior extremity of the Collared Peccary.**

Dicotyles torquatus.

Hunterian.

784. **The skeleton of the White-lipped Peccary.**

Dicotyles labiatus-*G.Cuv:* (Sus Tajassu-*Lin:* Dicotyles albirostris-*Illig:*)

Fig.– F. Cuv: *Mam. Lithog. Fasc.* 27.

Habitat.—Paraguay, and other parts of South America.

Hunterian.

Teeth.

785. **A tray containing five tusks of the Boar, all from the lower jaw.**

Hunterian.

786. Two tusks of a Boar. Lower jaw, right side.
Hunterian.

787. The crowns, or grinding surfaces of the molares of a Boar.
Mus. Brit.

788. Tusks of a Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

789. Tusks of a Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

790. Tusk of a Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

791. Deciduous and incipient teeth of a young Pig.
Hunterian.

792. Tusk from the lower jaw of a Babyroussa.
Hunterian.

793. Two tusks of the Indian Hog. Lower jaw, right side.
Hunterian.

794. Tusk of an Indian Hog. Lower jaw, right side.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

795. A tray containing tusks of different sizes, from the lower jaw of the Indian Hog.
Mus. Brit.

796. Two tusks of an African Wild Boar. Lower jaw.
Hunterian.

797. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw, right side.
Hunterian.

798. Tusks of a young African Wild Boar. Lower jaw.
Mus. Brit.

799. Tusk of a young African Wild Boar. Lower jaw, left side.
Hunterian.

800. Tusks and molares of an adult African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

801. Molaris of a young African Wild Boar. Lower jaw, right side.
Mus. Brit.

802. Tusk of an adult African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

803. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

804. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

805. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

806. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

807. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

808. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

809. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

810. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

811. Tusk of an African Wild Boar. Upper jaw.
Mus. Brit.

812. A transverse section of the Molaris of an African Wild Boar.
Highly polished, for structure.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

Genus Rhinoceros.

Incisores $\frac{2}{2}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

813. The skeleton of the Sumatran two-horned Rhinoceros.

Rhinoceros Bicornis Sumatrensis. (Rhinoceros Sumatranus—*Raff:* Sumatran Rhinoceros—*Bell.*)

Fig.—Bell, *Philos. Trans.* Vol. lxxxiii. *pl.* ii. Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* i. *pl.* 62.

Habitat.—The Island of Sumatra.

This skeleton is figured in Sir E. Home's *Lect. on Comp. Anat.* Vol. iv. pl. lvii.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

814. The skull of the Sumatran two-horned Rhinoceros.

Rhinoceros Bicornis Sumatrensis.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

815. Skull of a female Sumatran two-horned Rhinoceros. The integuments unremoved.

Rhinoceros Bicornis Sumatrensis.

This is the head of the original specimen described and figured by Mr. Bell, in the *Philos. Trans.* Vol. lxxxiii. *pl.* ii.

Hunterian.

816. The skull of a male two-horned Rhinoceros, from Sumatra.

Rhinoceros Bicornis Sumatrensis.

This specimen is figured in the *Philos. Trans.* Vol. lxxxiii. *pl.* iii, iv.

Sent to England by Wm. Bell, Esq.

Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart.

817. The skull of the single-horned Rhinoceros, from India.

Rhinoceros Unicornis—*Lin:* (Rhinoceros Indicus—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xi. *pl.* 7. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* ii. p. 94. *pl.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Parsons, *Philos. Trans.* Edwards's *Glean. pl.* 221.

Habitat.—India: particularly the banks of the Ganges.

Hunterian.

818. **The skull of the single-horned Rhinoceros, from India.**
Rhinoceros Unicornis.
Hunterian.

819. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

820. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.** (2 *feet* 9½ *inches in length.*)
Hunterian.

821. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

822. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

823. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.** (2 *feet* 9 *inches in length.*)
Hunterian.

824. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Purchased 1806.

825. **Rudimental horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
This, and the five following specimens form a series showing their gradual increase in size.
Hunterian.

826. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

827. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

828. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

829. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

830. **Horn of an Indian Rhinoceros.**
Hunterian.

831. **Horn of an Indian ? Rhinoceros in section.**

The polished section very distinctly shows the perpendicular direction of the horny fibrillæ or hairs of which it is composed: the horn of the Rhinoceros differing so materially from those of cattle, in the circumstance of having no internal osseous base or core upon which it is secreted; being a simple cutaneous formation, unconnected with the bony surface of the skull beneath.

Rhinoceros Unicornis ?.

Hunterian.

832. **Horns of an African Rhinoceros. From the Cape of Good Hope.**

Rhinoceros Bicornis—*Lin: Erxleb: Camper, Sparrman.*

(Rhinoceros Africanus—*Cuv:*)

Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 6. Shaw, *Zool.* i. *pl.* 61.

Habitat.—Southern Africa.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

833. **Horns of an African Rhinoceros. From Abyssinia.**

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

834. **Horns of an African Rhinoceros. From Abyssinia.**

The posterior horn of this pair is considerably compressed, or flattened laterally, towards its apex: whether this peculiarity of character would be sufficient to point out a new species, or even a variety, is doubtful.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

835. **Horns of an African Rhinoceros. From the Cape of Good Hope?.**

Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1814.

836. **The terminal phalanges of the hind-foot of an African Rhinoceros. Covered by the hoof.**

Mus. Brit.

837. **The bones of the fore-foot of a Rhinoceros. Partially covered by the integuments.**

Hunterian.

838. **The bones of the hind-foot of a Rhinoceros. Partially covered by the integuments.**

Hunterian.

839. **A tray containing five Rhinoceros' Molares, viz:**

No. 1. The 2nd molaris. Upper jaw, left side.
No. 2. The 4th molaris Upper jaw, left side.
No. 3. The 5th molaris. Upper jaw, left side.
No. 4. The 6th or posterior molaris. Upper jaw, left side.
No. 5. The 1st molaris. Lower jaw, left side.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

Genus Tapirus.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{7\,7}{6\,6}$

840. **The skeleton of the Indian or Malay Tapir. Male.**

Tapir Malayanus—*Raffles.* (Tapirus Indicus—*Desm:* Mariba—*F. Cuv:*)
Fig.—Horsfield's *Zool. Res.* Home's *Comp. Anat.* iv. *pl.* lviii. of this skull.
The skin of this animal is preserved in the Museum, stuffed.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, 1820.

841. **Skull of the Indian or Malay Tapir.**

Tapir Malayanus.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, 1820.

842. **Skull of the American Tapir.**

Tapir Americanus—*Lin:* (Tapürete Brasiliensibus—*Marcg:*
Long-nosed Tapir—*Pennant.*)
Fig.—Home's *Comp. Anat.* iv. *pl.* lix. of this skull.
Cuv: *Descript. Osteol: du Tapir. Ann. Mus.* iii. *tab.* 10, 11. *f.* 1.
Habitat.—Most parts of South America.

Hunterian.

Genus Equus.

Incisores $\frac{6}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

843. The skeleton of a Horse.

Equus Caballus—*Lin:* (Cheval—*Buff:*)

Fig.– Most works on Zoology. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* ii. p. 108. *pl.* 1, 2, 3.

Habitat.—Most of the temperate parts of the Old World.

Hunterian.

844. The skeleton of a fœtal Colt, at about the second month of uterine gestation.

Equus Caballus.

Mus. Brookes.

845. Skull of a Horse.

Equus Caballus.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

846. Skull of a Horse.

Equus Caballus.

Hunterian.

847. Skull of a Horse.

Equus Caballus.

Hunterian.

848. Skull of a Horse.

Equus Caballus.

Hunterian.

849. Skull of a Horse.

With præternatural growth of the teeth, the consequence of imperfect apposition.

Equus Caballus.

Hunterian.

850. Skull of a Foal.

Equus Caballus.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

851. **Section of the skull of a Foal.**
Equus Caballus.
Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

852. **Bones of the anterior extremity of a Pony.**

853. **Bones of the posterior extremity of a Pony.**

854. **Bones of the fore, and hind foot of a Horse.**
Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

855. **A longitudinal section of the upper part of the right femur of a Horse, showing the cancelli.**
Hunterian.

856. **The skull of a Horse, in longitudinal section.**
Hunterian.

857. **A longitudinal section of the skull of a Horse.**
Exposing the cavity of the cranium, the frontal sinus, &c.
Hunterian.

858. **A longitudinal section of the skull of a Foal.**
In which the petuitary membrane, and the membrane lining the alveolar cavities have been minutely injected.
Equus Caballus.
Hunterian.

859. **A longitudinal section of the skull of a Foal.**
The posterior part of the cranium has been removed.
Equus Caballus.
Hunterian.

860. **The skeleton of an Ass. Male.**
Equus Asinus—*Lin:* (Asne—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Johnson's *Quad: pl.* 6. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* iv. *pl.* 11. &c.
Habitat.—The temperate climates of the Old World.
Hunterian.

861. **Skull of an Ass.**

Equus Asinus.

Presented by W. Clift, 1822.

862. **Skull of an Ass.**

The incisors of the lower jaw show the effects of unequal attrition.

Equus Asinus.

Hunterian.

863. **The skeleton of the Couagga.**

Equus Quagga—*Gmel:* (Asinus Quagga—*Gray.* Cougga—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat. Supp. pl.* 4. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 218.

Cuv: *Menag. du Mus. f.*

Vide portrait of Lord Morton's Quagga, painted for the College by M. Agasse, 1820. In the Museum.

Habitat.—Southern Africa.

This animal was one of a pair that had been driven in harness for some time, while in the possession of Mr. Sheriff Parkins; and was by him presented, after its death, to Mr. Brookes.

Mus. Brookes.

864. **Skull of a male Couagga.**

Equus Quagga.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Mr. Sheriff Parkins.

Mus. Brookes.

865. **The skeleton of a Zebra.**

Equus Zebra--*Lin:* (Asinus Zebra--*Gray.* Equus Montanus--*Burchell.*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 1 and 2. Cuv: *Menag. du Mus. f.*

Habitat.—Africa, especially the southern parts.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Wm. Bullock, Esq. This Animal was formerly in the possession of His late Majesty, George the Fourth.

Mus. Brookes.

866. A longitudinal section of the skull of a Horse. Left side.
The teeth are exposed in the alveolar cavities.
Equus Caballus.

Hunterian.

867. The teeth removed from the upper jaw of a Horse. Right side.
Corresponding with the preceding specimen.

Hunterian.

868. The anterior portion of the skull of a Horse, in which the molares of the left side are exposed in their alveolar cavities.

Hunterian.

869. A transverse section of the lower jaw of a Horse, exposing a molaris in its alveolar cavity.

Purchased 1812.

870. A molaris of a Horse, which had the following inscription, in Mr. Hunter's hand writing, attached to it:—
"A Horse's tooth of the under jaw; had ground out the tooth above it; "the wound mortified, and the horse died."

Hunterian.

871. The remains of a shedding molaris, the fangs being absorbed; with the succeeding permanent grinder in contact.

Hunterian.

872. Three molares of a Horse, in polished sections, viz:—
No. 1. Transverse section of the 2nd molaris. Lower jaw, right side.
No. 2. Transverse section of the 4th molaris. Lower jaw, left side.
No. 3. Third molaris. Upper jaw, left side. In longitudinal section.
No. 4. The corresponding section of No. 3.
Equus Caballus.

Hunterian.

873. A longitudinal and oblique section of the molaris of a Horse.

Hunterian.

874. **Longitudinal sections of two incisors of a Horse, about three years old; showing the course and extent of the enamel.**

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

875. **Transverse sections of three molares of a Horse, for structure.**

No. 1. The 1st molaris. Upper jaw, right side.
No. 2. The 5th molaris. Upper jaw, right side.
No. 3. The 6th molaris. Upper jaw, right side.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

Order VII.—RUMINANTIA.—(Pecora—*Lin:*)

Tribe 1. Camelidæ.

Genus Camelus—*(Lin:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

876. **Skull of a female Bactrian Camel.**

Camelus Bactrianus—*Lin:* (Chameau—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Johnst: *Quad. pl.* 42, 44. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 67.
Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xi. *pl.* 22.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of India, and the deserts bordering China.

The animal was purchased, in a living state, by the College, in 1805.

This species of Camel is generally considered more fleet than the Arabian.

877. **The skeleton of an Arabian Camel or Dromedary.**

Camelus Dromedarius—*Lin:* (Dromedaire—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xi. *pl.* 9. G. Cuv: *An. du Mus.*
Shaw, *Zool.* Vol. ii. *pl.* 166.

Mus. Brookes.

878. **Skull of an Arabian Camel or Dromedary.**

Camelus Dromedarius.

Hunterian.

Genus Lama—*(Cuv:)*

Incisores $\frac{2}{6}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{1\,1}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{4\,4}$

879. The skeleton of the Lama.

Lama Peruana--*Tied.* (Chameau de Perou--*Briss:* C. Huanacus--*Schreb:* Lama-*Buff: G. & F. Cuvier.* Guanaco-*Shaw.* Camelus Glama-*Lin:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 169. Buff: *Hist. Nat. Supp.* xiii. *pl.* 27.

Habitat.—Peru, and the Southern Andes.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by Lord Darnley.

Mus. Brookes.

880. Skeleton of the Paco.

Lama Pacos—*Less:* (Camelus Pacos—*Lin:*)

Habitat.—The Peruvian and Chilian Andes.

Mus. Brookes.

Tribe 2. Cervidæ.

Genus Moschus.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{1\,1}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

881. Skull of the Thibetan Musk.

Moschus Moschiferus—*Lin:* (Le Musc—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat. Supp.* vi. *pl.* 29. Shaw, *Mus. Lev.* i. p.10. *t.* 3. Penn: *Quad.* i. *pl.* 12. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—China, Tartary, mountains of Thibet, and the Northern parts of India.

Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart.

882. Skull of the Thibetan Musk. *(Killed in April,* 1828.*)*

Moschus Moschiferus.

Presented by Lieut. Col. Finch, 1830.

883. Anterior portion of the jaws of a Thibetan Musk. For the teeth.

Hunterian.

884. **Anterior portion of the jaws of a Thibetan Musk.**

Hunterian.

885. **Anterior portion of the jaws of a Thibetan Musk.**

Hunterian.

886. **The skeleton of the Meminna or Pygmy Chevrotain.**

Moschus Meminna—*Erxleb:* (Indian Musk—*Penn:*
Memina ou Chevrotain de Ceylan—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 15. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 173. Penn: *Syn. pl.* 10. *f.* 2.
Habitat.—Ceylon.

Mus. Brookes.

887. **Skull, *(Imperfect)* and feet of a Meminna or Pygmy Chevrotain.**

Moschus Meminna.
From Pulo Pinang.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1810.

888. **The skeleton of the Kanchil, or Javan Chevrotain.**

Moschus Javanicus—*Pall:* (Moschus Indicus—*Lin:*
Chevrotain du Java—*Buff:* Kanchil—*Raffles.*)
Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 30. Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 173.?
Habitat.—The Forests of Java.

Mus. Brookes.

889. **The skeleton of the Napu.**

Moschus Napu—*F. Cuv: et Geoff:* (Moschus Javanicus Napu—*Raffles.*)
Fig.—F. Cuv: *Mam. Lithog.* Desmoul: *Dict. Class.* iii. *fig.*
Habitat.—Java.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

890. **The skull of a young Napu.**

Moschus Napu.

Hunterian.

Genus Cervus.

Sub-Genus Alces.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ or $\frac{1\,1}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

891. The skeleton of the European Moose-deer, or Elk. Male.

Cervus Alces—*Lin:* (Cervus Palmatus Alce—*Klein.*
Moose or Elk—*Catesby.* L'Elan—*Buff:*)
Fig.– Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 174, 175.
Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 4. *f.* 22—29., *pl.* 6. *f.* 8., *pl.* 5. *f.* 49.
Penn: *Syn. l. c. pl.* 7.
Habitat.—The Northern parts of Europe.

Mus. Brookes.

892-893. Two skulls of the American Elk.

Cervus Alces. (Alce maxima Americana nigra—*Catesb:*)
Habitat.—North America.

The history of these skulls (obtained from a memorandum left by Mr. Hunter), is curious. They are from North Carolina; and the animals to which they belonged were two large males, who, in the season when sexual excitement is strong, becoming unusually pugnacious, were engaged in fighting, and their horns, as usual, employed as weapons of offence: these, by violent contact, became so firmly locked within each other by means of their points or snags, that the animals were incapable of liberating themselves; and in this state they were discovered, starved to death.

Hunterian.

894. Skull of an European Elk. (*Imperfect.*)

Cervus Alces.

Hunterian.

895. A pair of horns of an American Elk. Gray var.

Cervus Alces.

Hunterian.

896. **A pair of horns of an European Elk.**
Cervus Alces.
Hunterian.

897. **A pair of horns of an American Elk.**
Cervus Alces.
These horns present an unusual appearance, from being duplex in the palm.
Hunterian.

898. **A pair of horns of an European Elk.**
Cervus Alces.

899. **A horn of an American Elk.**
Cervus Alces.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

900. **A pair of horns of a young American Elk.**
Cervus Alces.
Mus. Lev. 1806.

Sub-Genus Rangifer.

901. **The skeleton of a female Rein-deer. From Lapland.**
Cervus Tarandus—*Lin:* Cervus Grœnlandicus—*Briss:* Renne—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *t.* 10, 11, 12.
Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1—18., *pl.* 5. *f.* 47.
Penn: *Quad.* i. *t.* 10. *f.* 2. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 176.
Habitat.—The Arctic Circle of both Continents.
Presented by W. Bullock, Esq., 1821.

902. **A skull and horns of a male Rein-deer. From Lapland.**
Cervus Tarandus.
Presented by Mr. Leadbeater, 1821.

903. **A skull and horns of a male Rein-deer. From Lapland.**
Cervus Tarandus.
Presented by W. Bullock, Esq., 1821.

904. A skull and horns of a male Rein-deer. From Greenland.
Cervus Tarandus.
Hunterian.

905. The horns of a male Rein-deer. From Siberia.
Hunterian.

906. The horns of a young male Rein-deer. From Lapland.
Presented by W. Bullock, Esq., 1818.

907. The horns of a young male Rein-deer. From Lapland.
Hunterian.

908. The horns of a male Rein-deer. From Lapland.
Hunterian.

909. The horn of a male Rein-deer, or Caribou of the Rocky Mountains, North America.
Hunterian.

910. A horn of a male Rein-deer. From Lapland.
Hunterian.

911. A horn of a young male Rein-deer. From Greenland.
Hunterian.

912. A horn of a male Rein-deer. From Siberia.
Having thirty-seven points, or snags.

913. The skull of a male Rein-deer.
The horns cut off.
Hunterian.

914. The skull of a male Rein-deer.
The horns in this specimen are also cut off. The teeth of both jaws, on one side have been removed, and displayed separately.
Cervus Tarandus.
Hunterian.

915. The horns of a female Rein-deer. From Lapland.

Hunterian.

916. The horns of a female Rein-deer. From Lapland.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq., 1821.

917. The tarsus, metatarsus and phalanges of the left posterior extremity of a male Rein-deer.

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Dama.

918. The skeleton of a Fallow-deer. Male.

Cervus Dama—*Lin:* (Dama Vulgaris—*Gesn:* Dain—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 178, 179.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 4. *f.* 23—35. Horns. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* vi. *pl.* 27, 28.

Habitat.—Europe, and Western Asia.

Hunterian.

919. The skull and horns of a Fallow-deer.

Cervus Dama.

Hunterian.

920. The horns of a Fallow-deer,

That were not shed at the usual time, in consequence of the castration of the animal; from which period that process ceases.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

921. The horns of a Fallow-deer,

Under similar circumstances.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

922. A horn of a young Fallow-deer.

Hunterian.

923. A horn of a young Fallow-deer, or Pricket.

Presented by Robert Hills, Esq., 1829.

924. A horn of a Fallow-deer.

Hunterian

925. **A horn of a Fallow-deer.**

Hunterian.

926. **A horn of a Fallow-deer.**

Hunterian.

927. **A horn of a Fallow-deer.**

Hunterian.

928. **A single horn of an American Fallow-deer. Female.**

Cervus Dama Americanus—*Erxleb:*

The following is a copy of a label that was attached to it:—" No. 171. " This Horne grew in the frontlet of a *Doe* in New England in America " 1607."

Mus. Brit.

929. **The upper and lower jaw of a Fallow-deer. For the teeth.**

Hunterian.

930. **Half of the upper and lower jaw of a Fallow-deer. For the teeth.**

Hunterian.

931. **A pair of irregular and distorted horns of unequal size, of a Fallow-deer.**

Hunterian.

932. **The bones of the anterior extremity of a Fallow-deer.**

Hunterian.

933. **The bones of the posterior extremity of a Fallow-deer.**

Hunterian.

934. **A single horn of a Fallow-deer.**

The palmated portion removed.

Hunterian.

935. **A pair of horns of the Virginian Fallow-deer.**

Cervus Virginianus.

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 5. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—Virginia and Carolina, North America.

Mus. Lev.

Sub-Genus Elaphus.

936. A pair of horns of the Stag.

Cervus Elaphus—*Lin:* (Cerf—*Buff:* Stag or Red Deer—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* vi. *pl.* 9. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 177.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 3. *f.* 1—12. Horns. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 57. *f.* 3, 4.

Habitat.—Europe, Western Asia, Barbary, &c.

Hunterian.

937. A pair of horns of a Stag.

Cervus Elaphus.

Mus. Lev. 1806.

938. A pair of horns of the American Stag, or Wapiti.

Cervus Canadensis—*Briss:* (Cervus Strongyloceros—*Schreb:*

Cervus Major—*Ord.* Cervus Wapiti—*Leach, Barton,* &c.

Le Wapiti—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 3. *f.* 15—22. Horns. Bewick's *Quad. fig.*

Ency. Méthod. t. 58. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—North America: particularly Canada.

Sub-Genus Rusa.

939. A single horn of the Great Rusa, or Horse Stag.

Cervus Hippelaphus—*Cuv:* (L'Hippelaphe—*Cuv:* Great Axis—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 5. *f.* 31—34. Horns. *f.* 42. Skull.

Habitat.—India: chiefly Bengal.

This specimen was from the Himalayan Mountains.

Presented by Lieut. Col. Finch, 1830.

940. The skull and horns of the Black Rusa of Bengal.

Cervus Aristotelis—*Cuv:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 39. *f.* 10. Horns.

Hunterian.

941. Horns of the Malayan Rusa, or great Water Stag.

Cervus Equinus—*Cuv:* (Rusa—*Sir T. S. Raffles.*

Cervus Aquaticus, Jamboe or Samboo, of travellers.)

Vide the copy of an original drawing of the head and horns of the living animal in Exeter Change in 1818.—*W. H. Clift.* (In the Museum portfolio.)

Habitat.—India: Sumatra, Java, and other large islands of the Indian Archipelago.

This specimen was from the Coromandel coast.

Hunterian.

942. Frontlet and horns of a Rusa.

Cervus Equinus.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

943. Frontlet and horns of a Rusa.

Cervus Equinus.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

Sub-Genus Axis.

944. The skull and horns of the Axis, or Parrah, of Hindostan.

Cervus Axis—*Lin:*

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xi. *pl.*38, 39. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 5. *f.* 24-29. Horns. Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 180.

Habitat.—Hindostan, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon.

This specimen was from the Himalayan Mountains.

Presented by Lieut. Col. Finch, 1830.

945. Frontlet and horns of a young Axis.

Cervus Axis.

From the Himalayan Mountains.

Presented by Lieut. Col. Finch, 1830.

946. Horns of a Dwarf Axis.

Cervus Pumilio.

These horns have a bony stem or pedicle of nearly an inch in length; in this respect resembling the Kijang, or Indian Roe; the burr or pearl is not much developed; a small vertical antler in front, and but slightly separated from the beam, which is flattened laterally, and terminates in

a point; length of the horns, measured from the burr, unequal; the right, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the left, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; colour, a light buff.

Habitat.—Unknown, but probably India.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Capreolus.

947. **A single horn of the Tartarian Roe. Young.**

Cervus Pygargus—*Pallas.* (Tailless Roe—*Shaw.* Cervus Ahu—*Gmel:* Chevreuil de Tartarie—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *Säugth. tab.* 253. Gmel: *Reise.* iii. *tab.* 56.

Hunterian.

948. **The skeleton of the Roebuck.**

Cervus Capreolus—*Lin:* (Capreolus Dorcas—*Gesn:* Chevreuil de L'Europe—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Penn: *Brit. Zool. p. c. pl.* 18. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 1. *f.* 37-40. Horns. Johnst: *Quad. pl.* 31, 33. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* vi. *pl.* 32, 33.

Habitat.—Europe, and the more temperate parts of Asia: in Great Britain, particularly Scotland and Dorsetshire.

Mus. Brookes.

949. **The skeleton of a Roebuck.** ***(Imperfect.)***

Cervus Capreolus.

Hunterian.

950. **Horns of a young Roebuck.**

These are probably from New Jersey, North America.

Cervus Nemoralis. ?

Hunterian.

951. **Horns of a Young Roebuck.**

Hunterian.

952. **Horns of a young Roebuck.**

Hunterian.

953. Horns of a Roebuck, curiously contorted in their growth.

Mus. Brit.

954. Horn of a young Roebuck.

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Styloceros.

955. Frontlet and Horns of the Kijang, or Indian Roebuck.

Cervus Muntjak—*Zimm.* (Cervus Vaginalis—*Bodd:*
Cervus Moschatus, and Cervus Subcornutus—*Blainv:*
Chevreuil des Indes—*Allam: Buff:* Rib-faced Deer—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Marsden's *Hist. of Sumatra.* Ed. 1811. Buff: *Hist. Nat. Supp.* v. *tab.* 17.
Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 3. *f.* 49. Horns., *pl.* 5. *f.* 48. Skull.

Habitat.—Sumatra, Java, and probably other Indian Islands.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, 1821.

956. The skull and Horns of a Kijang.

Cervus Muntjak. (C. Subcornutus—*Blain:*)

In this specimen the skull has been destroyed anterior to the molares; from which circumstance, a question arose, as to its ever having possessed the cuspidati or tusks; but from the very striking resemblance it bears in all other particulars to one from the Himalayan Mountains, in the Museum,—in which, as usual, these peculiar elongated teeth exist,—but little doubt need remain on this point.

There appears to be some inaccuracy in the description of this specimen in Griffith's translation of Cuvier's *Régne Animal* (*vide Synopsis of the Species of Mam.* Order Ruminantia. Genus Cervus), where it is expressly stated, that, as variations from the common Muntjak, this specimen has "the point of the beam turned back, and not towards the opposite horn; "pedicles short, strong, not much prolonged down the face, &c." Upon comparison, however, the curvature of the horns is precisely the same; the pedicles not only equal, but superior in length, and their only marked difference appears to be in the shortness of the horns above the burr, and the greater divergence of their pedicles from each other, than in the other specimens: all which might be consequent on its age, this being a younger animal. *Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.,* 1807.

957. Skull and horns of a Kijang.

Cervus Muntjak. (Cucker or Barking Deer of the natives.)

From the Himalayan Mountains. Killed in June, 1828.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

958. Skull of a female Kijang. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Cervus Muntjak.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

959. Skull of a young male Kijang. From the Himalayan Mountains.

With deciduous horns, which are but $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

This specimen was originally covered by the skin, which on the upper part of the head was of an universal bright chesnut colour, fading into a pale yellowish-white under the throat.

Cervus Muntjak.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

960. Skull of a young female Kijang. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Colour of the skin, the same as in the preceding.

Cervus Muntjak.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

961. Skull and horns of a young male Kijang.

Cervus Muntjak.

The bony pedicles are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the horns present a very rough surface, with no appearance of bifurcation.

From this specimen M. Blainville first drew his characters of Cervus Moschatus.

Sent from Sumatra by William Bell, Esq.

Hunterian.

962. Frontlet and horns of a male Kijang.

Cervus Muntjak.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

963. A bifurcate horn of a Deer. Species uncertain.

It has been cut off above the burr; the beam is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, becoming flattened at its upper part, which turns forwards and slightly inwards. The brow antler is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and is nearly parallel with the beam, having a uniform curvature inwards. Colour, a yellowish-white, or buff.

Tribe 3. GIRAFFIDÆ.

Genus CAMELOPARDALIS.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

964. Skull of a male Giraffa.

Camelopardalis Giraffa—*Gmel:*

(Giraffa Camelopardalis, Cervus Camelopardalis—*Lin:*
Camelopard—*Penn:* Giraffe—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Penn: *Quad.* i. *f.* 11. Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 64, 65.
Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 181, 182.

Vide an original drawing of the skeleton made at the Cape, amongst the Museum drawings.

This specimen, with some of the cervical vertebræ, and cylindrical bones of the extremities, together with the skin, which is stuffed, on the north platform, were brought to England by Lieut. William Paterson, who had been sent by The Honorable Lady Strathmore on a botanical expedition into Caffraria and other parts of Africa, till then unexplored; and were by her presented to Mr. Hunter.—*Vide* Paterson's *Narrative of Four Journies into the Country of the Hottentots in* 1777, 1778, 1779. p.126.

Hunterian.

965. Skull of a large male Giraffa.

Camelopardalis Giraffa.

The horns are modelled.

Mus. Brookes.

966. Skull of a female Giraffa.

Camelopardalis Giraffa.

Mus. Brookes.

Tribe 4. CAPRIDÆ.

Genus ANTILOPE.

Sub-Genus DICRANOCEROS.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

967. The skull and Horns of the prong-horned Antelope.

Antilope Furcifer—*Smith.* (Antilocapra Americana—*Ord* and *Blainv:* Cervus Bifurcatus—*Raffinesque.*)

Fig.—Lin: *Trans.* xiii. 1. *pl.* 2.

Habitat.—The stony mountains of North America; the borders of the Missouri, &c.

Presented by Joseph Sabine, Esq.

968. Horns of an Antelope.

Allied to the preceding, probably a variety.

Antilope Palmata—*Smith.* (Cervus Hamatus—*Blainv*:)

Habitat.—Baffin's Bay, and the stony mountains near the River Jaune.

These have a small additional process near the centre of bifurcation of each horn, which does not exist in the Furcifer.

The horns are figured by Major Hamilton Smith, in the *Lin. Trans.* xiii. *pl.* 3.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus ORYX.

969. Horns of the Caffrarian Oryx. Male.

Antilope Oryx—*Pall:* (Pasan—*Buff:* Antilope Recticornis—*Erxleb:* Ægyptian Antilope—*Penn:* and *Shaw.*
Gemsbok of the Dutch colonists.)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 33. *f.* 3. Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 17.
Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 183.

Habitat.—Caffraria, and other parts of Africa.

Hunterian.

970. Horns of a Caffrarian Oryx. Male.

Hunterian.

971. Horns of a Caffrarian Oryx. Male.

Hunterian.

972. Single horn of a Caffrarian Oryx. Male.

Hunterian.

973. Horns of a Caffrarian Oryx. Female. ? From Abyssinia.

These horns have a single annulation at the base of each; from which, for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, they are perfectly smooth; and then again become annulated about two thirds of their length. Length of the horns 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

974. Horns of the White Oryx.

Antilope Leucoryx—*Pall:* (White Antilope—*Shaw:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 184. *Oriental Miscell.* i. p. 127. *fig.*

Penn: *Quad.* ii. *pl.* 12.

Habitat.—Eastern Arabia; the province of Bahrein, and Island of Gow Bahrein in the Gulph of Bassora; the Persian Desert, &c.

Purchased 1806.

Sub-Genus Gazella.

975. Skull and Horns of the White-faced Antelope.

Antilope Pygarga-*Pall:* (Antilope Dorcas-*Pall:* Blässbock of the Dutch.)

Fig—Schreb: *Säuth. t.* 273.

Habitat.—Caffraria.

Hunterian.

976. Horns of a White-faced Antelope.

Hunterian.

977. Horns of the Springer Antelope.

Antilope Euchore—*Forst:* (Antilope Pygarga—*Blumemb:*

Springbock of the Dutch. La Gazelle à bourse sur le dos-*Allam: Buff:*

Antilope Dorsata et Saliens—*Lacépède.*)

Fig.—Sparman's *Trav: f.* Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 192. Buff: *Supp.* iii. *pl.* 21.

Habitat.—Southern Africa.

Hunterian.

978. Horns of a Springer Antelope.

Purchased 1806.

979. Horns of a Springer Antelope.

Presented by the late William Norris, Esq., 1823.

980. Horns of a Springer Antelope.

Mus. Brit.

981. Skeleton of the Gazelle, or Barbary Antelope.

Antilope Dorcas--*Lin: Pall:* (La Gazelle--*Cuv:* Gazella Africana--*Ray.*)
Fig.—*Ency. Méthod. pl.* 53. *f.* 2. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.*23,31. *f.* 1. Skull.
Habitat.—The Northern parts of Africa, Persia, and Southern Syria.

Mus. Brookes.

Sub-Genus Antilope.

982. Horn of the Saiga, or Scythian Antelope.

Antilope Saiga—*Pall:* (Capra Tatarica—*Lin:* Antilope Colus—*Gesn:*)
Fig.—Johnst: *Quad. pl.* 27. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 22. *f.* 2. Horns.
Ency. Méthod. pl. 52. *f.* 1.
Habitat.—The South-Eastern parts of Poland, the shores of the Danube, and the Black Sea, &c.

Mus. Brit.

983. Horns of the Chinese Antelope.

Antilope Gutturosa—*Lin: Pall:* (Dscheran--*Buff:*
Hoang-yang, or Yellow Goat of the Chinese.
Antilope Orientalis—*Erxleb:*)
Fig.—Pall: *Spic.* xii. *tab.* 2, 3. *f.* 14, 17. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 52. *f.* 4.
Habitat.—The great Desert of Cobi, in central Asia; and the Western part of China.

Hunterian.

984. Horns of a Chinese Antelope.

Antilope gutturosa.

Hunterian.

985. **The Skull and horns of the common Antelope. From the Himalayan Mountains.**

Antilope Cervicapra—*Lin: Pall:* (Antilope des Indes—*Buff:* Gazella Africana—*Ray.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 191. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 35. Skeleton. Penn: *Quad. pl.* 15. Schreb: *t.* 268.

Habitat.—Principally the South-Western parts of Africa; and Central India.

Presented by Lieut. Col. Finch, 1830.

986. **The horns of the common Antelope.**

Hunterian.

987. **The horns of the common Antelope.**

Hunterian.

988. **The horns of the common Antelope.**

Hunterian.

989. **A horn of the common Antelope, in longitudinal section.**

Hunterian.

990. **A horn of the common Antelope.**

Mus. Brit.

991. **A horn of the common Antelope.**

Mus. Brit.

992. **The bones of the right anterior extremity of the common Antelope.**

Hunterian.

993. **The bones of the right posterior extremity of the common Antelope.**

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Tragulus.

994. **A horn of the Klipspringer Antelope.**

Antilope Oreotragus—*Forst:* (Antilope Saltatrix—*Bodd:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Supp.* vi. *pl.* 29. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 183.

Habitat.—The rocky and precipitous parts of Caffraria.

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Raphicerus.

995. The frontlet and horns of the Sharp-horned Antelope.

Antilope Acuticornis—*Blain:*

Fig.—Blainv: *Isis.* 1819. *pl.* 12. *f.* 3.

Habitat—The East Indies. ?

996. A horn of the Sharp-horned Antelope.

Mus. Brit.

997. The frontlet and horns of the Awl-horned Antelope.

Antilope Subulata—*Blainv:*

Fig.—Vide Cuv: *Rig. Anim.* By Griffith, *No.* xi. *fig.*

Habitat.—The East Indies. ?

This, and the preceding, (A. Acuticornis) were the original specimens described by M. Blainville, in 1818.

Sub-Genus Tetracerus.

998. Skeleton of the Chicara, or Four-horned Antelope.

Antilope Chickara—*Hardwicke.* (Antilope Quadricornis—*Blainv:*
Tetracerus Quadricornis et Striaticornis—*Leach.*
Le Tschickara—*F. Cuv: et Geoff:*)

Fig.—Hardwicke, *Lin. Trans.* Vol. xiv. *pl.* 15. Blain: *Isis.* 1819. *pl.* 12. *f.* 3.
Vide—Original drawings from the living animal, in the College Museum, and Linnæan Society, by Robert Hills, Esq.

Habitat.—The forest, and hilly tracts along the Western Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

The animal was brought alive to this country from Bengal, and was in the possession of —— Fairlie, Esq., York Terrace, Regent's Park: it died in August, 1827. For an account of its admeasurements, &c., *vide* "Remarks on the Antilope Chikara," in two letters addressed to the secretary of the Linnæan Society by Robert Hills, Esq., F.L.S. Vol. XV. of the *Lin. Trans.* p. 501.

999. The skull of a Chicara, or Four-horned Antelope. From Moorshedabad.

The posterior horns deficient.

Antilope Quadricornis.

The anterior horns of this skull, (which appears to have belonged to an adult animal) differ from those of the preceding specimen, in being much more accuminate, and obliquely compressed on their inner side; which, in a transverse section, would give them something of a lozenge form.

From this specimen, M. Blainville formed his species Quadricornis.

Purchased 1806.

1000. One of the posterior horns of a Chicara, or Four-horned Antelope.

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Cephalophus.

1001. The skull of the Duyker-bock, or Diving-buck.?

The teeth of the upper and lower jaw, on the left side, are removed and displayed separately.

Antilope Mergens?—*Blainv:* (Antilope Nictitans—*Thunb:*

Capra Merga-*Forster*. (Duyker or Duykerbok of the Dutch colonists.)

Habitat.—Southern and Western Africa, particularly Caffraria.

Hunterian.

1002. A horn of a Duyker-bock.

(Authority—Hamilton Smith, Esq., 1818.)

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Neotragus.

1003. A portion of the skull, with the horns and feet, of "Salt's Antelope;" the Madoka of the Abyssinians.

Antilope Madoka. (Antilope Saltiana—*Blainv:*)

Fig.— Blainv: *Isis.* 1819. *pl.* 12. *f.* 5, 9.

Habitat.—Abyssinia.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

Sub-Genus Tragelaphus.

1004. The horns of the Bosch-bock.

Antilope Sylvatica—*Sparrm:* (Bosbock—*Allam: Buff:*
Forest Antilope—*Penn:* Boschbok of the Dutch colonists.)
Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* v. *pl.* 15. Sparrm: *Act. Holm.* 1780. iii. 7. *pl.*7.
Schreb: *Säugth. t.* 259.
Habitat.—The forests of Caffraria.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Næmorhedus.

1005. The skull and horns of the Cambing Ootan, or Antelope of Sumatra.

Antilope Sumatrensis—*Shaw.* (Antilope interscapularis—*Licht:*
Sumatran Antelope—*Penn:* Cambing Ootan, or Wild Goat, the
Malayan name—*vide* Marsd: *Hist. of Sumatra,* p. 93.
Fig.—F. Cuv: and Geoff: *Hist. Nat. des Mam. fig.*
Habitat—The mountain forests of Sumatra.

Hunterian.

1006. The skull and horns of a Sumatran Antelope.

Antilope Sumatrensis

Hunterian.

1007. The skull and horns of a Sumatran Antelope.

Antilope Sumatrensis.
Sent to England by William Bell, Esq.

Hunterian.

1008. The skull of a Sumatran Antelope. Female.

Antilope Sumatrensis.
Sent to England by William Bell, Esq.

Hunterian.

1009. The skull of the Goral or Gurrul. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Antilope Goral—*Hardwicke.* (Bouquetin de Nepaul—*F. Cuv: Geoff:*)
Fig.—Lin: *Trans.* Vol. xiv. *pl.* 14.
Habitat.—The Himalayan Mountains, and those of the Nepaul frontier.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

Sub-Genus Rupicapra.

1010. The horns of the common Chamois. From Switzerland.

Antilope Rupicapra—*Pall:* (Capra Rupicapra—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Schreb: *t.* 279. *Ency. Méthod. pl.* 55. *f.* 4.

Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 16. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 187.

Habitat.—The Alpine Mountains of Europe and Asia.

Hunterian.

1011. The horns of the Chamois.

Mus. Brit.

1012. A horn of a Chamois.

Mus. Brit.

1013. A horn of a Chamois. Polished.

Mus. Brit.

1014. A horn of the Caucasian Chamois. From Northern Tartary.

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Anoa.

1015. Portion of the skull, with the horns, of the Anoa. From Pulo Pinang.? Male.

Anoa Depressicornis—*Smith.* (A. Compresicornis—*Leach.*)

Habitat.—The Island of Celebes; and other East Indian Islands.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1016. The frontlet and horns of an Anoa. From Pulo Pinang.? Male.

Anoa Depressicornis.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1017. The skull and horns of an Anoa. Female.

Anoa Depressicornis.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1018. The skull and horns of an Anoa. Female.

Anoa Depressicornis.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

Genus Capra.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

1019. The skull and horns of the Ibex, or Wild Goat.

Capra Ibex—*Lin:* (Bouquetin—*Buff:* Steinbock of the Germans. Wild Goat—*Penn:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 13. Hill, *Anim. pl.* 28. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 198.

Habitat.—The snowy regions of the Alps, Asturias, Pyrenees, Appenines, Tyrol, &c.

Hunterian.

1020. The horns of the Caucasian Ibex.

Capra Caucasica—*F. Cuv:*

Fig.—Guldenstœdt, *Act. Petrop.* 1779.

Habitat.—The summits of the Caucasian Mountains.

1021. The horns of a variety of the Ægagrus, or Wild Goat.

Capra Ægagrus. Var.?

Habitat.—The mountains of Persia, Caucasus, the Chorazan, &c.

The Ægagrus is considered as the original stock which has produced the common domestic variety, or C. Hircus.

These horns differ from those of the ordinary Ægagrus, in having only six nodules or irregular ridges on their anterior edge, widely distant from each other

1022. The frontlet and horns of the Bardah, or Wild Goat. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Capra Ægagrus.? *Female.?*

Fig.—Johnst: *Quad: pl.* 26. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 199.

Habitat.—Domesticated: most parts of the World.

The horns are slightly lyrated, 6 inches long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad at their base, leaving a space of less than half an inch between them at their origin from the skull.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

1023. The horns of a domestic Goat.

Capra Hircus—*Lin:* (Capra domestica—*Sloane.* Chèvre—*Buff:*)

Hunterian.

1024. The skeleton of the Nepaul Goat.

Capra Hircus Nepaulensis.

Habitat.—Nepaul in Hindostan.

Mus. Brookes.

1025. The horns of a four-horned Goat.

Capra Hircus Quadricornis.

Mus. Brookes.

1026. The horns of the Angora, or Shawl Goat.

Capra Hircus Angorensis—*Erxleb:*

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 200. Buff: *Hist.* v. *pl.* 10, 11.

Habitat.—Angora.

Purchased 1812.

1027. The horns of the Jemlah Goat.

Capra Jemlahica.

Fig.—Cuv: *Règ. Anim.* Griff: *Translation.*

Habitat.—The Jemlah Chain of the Himalayan Mountains.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

1028. The skull of a Goat from India. The horns deficient.

Species uncertain.

Capra ?

Sent to England by W. Bell, Esq.

Hunterian.

Genus Ovis.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

1029. The skull and horns of the American Argali.

Ovis Montana—*Geoff:*

Fig.—Geoff: *Ann. du Mus.* ii. *pl.* 60

Habitat.—The rocky mountains and North-West coast of North America.

Hunterian.

1030. The horns of the American Argali.

1031. The skeleton of a Ram.

Ovis Aries—*Lin:*

Fig.—Gesn: *Quad. p.* 872. *c. fig.* Buff: *Hist. Nat.* v. *pl.* 2.

Original drawing of the living animal, by R. Hills, Esq., in the Museum portfolio.

Habitat.—By domestication, most parts of the World.

Presented by Lord Clarendon, 1823.

1032. The skull and horns of a common Ram.

Ovis Aries.

Hunterian.

1033. The skull of a common Ram, the horns deficient.

Ovis Aries.

Hunterian.

1034. A longitudinal section of the skull and horn of a Ram.

Ovis Aries.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

1035. Skull of a Sheep. Hornless breed.

Ovis Anglicus—*Erxleb:*

Habitat.—Most common in Lincolnshire.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

1036. Horns of a Sheep. Merino variety.

Ovis Hispanicus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Nouv. Dict. t. G. 18. *f.* 1, 2.

Habitat.—Most parts of Spain.

Hunterian.

1037. Skull and Horns of a Ram. Merino var.

Ovis Hispanicus.

Hunterian.

1038. Skull and horns of a Ram. Merino var.

Ovis Hispanicus.

Hunterian.

1039. Skull and horns of a Ram. Merino var.

Ovis Hispanicus.

Hunterian.

1040. The skull and horns of a Corsican polycerate Sheep. Four horns.

Ovis Quadricornis. (Ovis Polyceratus—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Penn: *Syn. pl.* 3. *f.* 2, 3.

Hunterian.

1041. Skull and horns of a polycerate Sheep. Five horns.

Ovis Polyceratus.

Hunterian.

1042. Horns of a Barbary? Ram.

Ovis Barbarus.

Hunterian.

1043. Frontlet and horns of an Asiatic Argali.

Ovis Ammon—*Erxleb:* (Capra Ammon—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Bojanus, *Cran. Argalidis. pl.* 24, 25.

From the Himalayan Mountains.

In this specimen the horns have grown parallel to each other, and are firmly united throughout their whole extent, producing the appearance of a single horn, the extremity of which has been sawed off, most probably to relieve the animal from the inconvenience of its pressure upon the neck.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

1044. Horn of a Ram, in longitudinal section, to show the extent of its cavity.

Hunterian.

1045. A portion of the superior maxillary bone of a Sheep, containing three molares.

The enamelled surfaces of which have assumed a metallic appearance.

Originally labelled, "*Presented by Dr. Needham, Oct. 20th,* 1673."

Mus. Brit.

1046. Three molares of a Sheep, having a similar appearance.

Mus. Brit.

1047. Two molares of a Sheep, in longitudinal and transverse sections, to show their structure.

Hunterian.

1048. Two of the anterior, or true ribs of a Sheep, connate.

Mus. Brit.

1049. A similar specimen.

In this, one of the ribs is bifid at its sternal extremity.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Damalis.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

Sub-Genus Acronotus.

1050. The horns of the Bubalis, or Cervine Antilope.

Damalis Bubalis. (Antilope Bubalis—*Lin:* Le Bubale—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 37. Skeleton. *pl.* 38. *fig.* 1. Cranium.

Habitat.—Northern Africa.

Hunterian.

1051. The horns of the Caama.

Damalis Caama. (Antilope Caama—*Blainv:* Le Caama– *Cuv:* Hartebeest of the Dutch Colonists.)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 38. *f.* 2. Cranium.

Sparrm: *K. V. Handl.* 1779. *tab.* 5.

Habitat.—Caffraria.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Boselaphus.

1052. The horns of the Impoofo, or Oreas. Male.

Damalis Oreas. (Eland Gazelle—*Sparrm:* Antilope Oreas—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 46. Horns.

Habitat.—Southern Africa.

1053. The horns of an Impoofo, or Oreas. Female.

Sub-Genus Strepsiceros.

1054. The skull and horns of the Koodoo, or Striped Antelope. Male.

Damalis Strepsiceros. (Antilope Strepsiceros—*Pall:*
Condoma et Coesdoes—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Hist. Nat.* xii. *pl.* 39. *fig.* 1, 2. Cranium and horns.
Daniell's *Afric. Scen.* No. vi.

Habitat.—Principally the rocky plains of the Karoo Mountains, Africa.

Hunterian.

1055. The skull and horns of a Koodoo. From the Cape of Good Hope.

Hunterian.

1056. The horns of a Koodoo. Male.

Hunterian.

1057. The horns of a Koodoo. Male.

Hunterian.

1058. The horns of a Koodoo. Male.

Purchased 1806.

1059. The horns of a Koodoo. Male.

Hunterian.

1060. The horns of a Koodoo. Male.

Mus. Lev.

1061. The horns of a Koodoo. Male.

Hunterian.

1062. The horns of a Koodoo.

Presented by Sir William Blizard, 1804.

Sub-Genus Portax.

1063. Horns of the Nyl-ghau, or White-footed Antelope.

Damalis Risia. (Antilope Picta—*Lin:* A. Tragocamelus—*Pall:*)

Fig.—Hunter, *Philos. Trans.* lxi. *pl.* 5. Buff: *Supp.* vi. *t.* 10, 11.

Habitat.—India.

Hunterian.

Tribe 5. Bovidæ.

Genus Catoblepas.

Incisores $\frac{0}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{6\,6}{6\,6}$

1064. The skeleton of the Gnoo. Male.

Catoblepas Gnu. (Antilope Gnu—*Lin:* Wildebeest of the Dutch Colonists.)

Fig.—Daniell's *Afric. Scen.* Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 196.

Habitat.—Southern Africa: in the Karoo Plains.

1065. The head and horns of a Gnoo.

Catoblepas Gnu.

Hunterian.

Genus Ovibos.

1066. The skull and horns of a Musk Ox. Male. ***(Imperfect.)***

Ovibos Moschatus-*Blainv:* (Bos Moschatus-*Lin:* Bœuf Musqué-*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 10. *f.* 17. Cranium.

Habitat.—The Polar regions of North America, &c.

Northern Expedition.

1067. The skull and horns of a Musk Ox. Female. ***(Imperfect.)***

Ovibos Moschatus—*Blainv:*

Northern Expedition.

1068. The skull and horns of a Musk Ox. Male.

Ovibos Moschatus.

Hunterian.

1069. The skull and horns of a Musk Ox. Male.

Ovibos Moschatus.

Hunterian.

1070. The skull and horns of a Musk Ox. Male.

Ovibos Moschatus.

Hunterian.

Genus Bos.

Sub-Genus Bubalus.

1071. The head and horns of the Cape Buffalo.

Bos Caffer—*Lin:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 9. *f.* 15. Cranium.

Habitat.—The interior of Africa.

Hunterian.

1072. The frontlet and horns of a Cape Buffalo.

Bos Caffer.

Hunterian.

1073. The frontlet and horns of a Cape Buffalo.

Bos Caffer.

Hunterian.

1074. A single horn of an Indian Buffalo?

Bos Bubalis.?

Hunterian.

1075. The frontlet and horns of the Arnee Ox.

Bos Arnee—*Lin:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 9. *f.* 13. Cranium.

Blumenb: *Abbild. t.* 63. *f.* Cranium.

Habitat.—India; the Birman Empire; and the valleys to the south of the Himalayan Chain of Mountains. Found also in a domesticated state in the Malayan Peninsula, China, and the Indian Archipelago.

Presented by Dr. Buchan, 1810.

Sub-Genus Bison.

1076. The horns of a young female Bison.

Bos Bison. (Bos Taurus Urus—*Lin:* Le Bison—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Bojanus, *Nov. Act. Acad.* xiii. 2. *fig.* Skeleton.

Habitat.—The forests of Southern Russia in Asia; the Caucasian and Carpathian Mountains, &c.

Hunterian.

1077. A horn of an American Bison.

Bos Americanus—*Lin:* (Bison d'Amérique—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* iv. *pl.* 10. *f.* 3—6. Cranium.

Habitat.—The interior of North America.

Hunterian.

1078. A horn of an American Bison.

Hunterian.

1079. The frontlet and horns of the Gyall.

Bos Frontalis—*Lambert.* (Bos Sylhetanus—*F. Cuv: et Geoff:*)

Fig.—*Lin. Trans.* vii. *pl.* 4.

Habitat.—The mountain forests east of the Burrampootra; the mountains of Chitagong, &c.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Taurus.

1080. The skeleton of the common Ox, or domestic Urus.

Bos Taurus—*Lin:* (Le Bœuf ordinaire—*Buff: et Cuv:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 208.

Habitat.—Originally in the forests of Middle Europe, Lithuania, &c. at present found in its varieties in most parts of the civilized World.

Hunterian.

1081. The skull of a Guernsey Bull.

Bos Taurus.

Presented by Professor Buckland, 1824.

1082. The skull of a hornless Ox.

Bos Taurus.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

1083. The skull of a hornless Ox.

Bos Taurus.

Hunterian.

1084. The skull and horns of the Urus. Lithuanian var.

Bos Urus.

Hunterian.

1085. The skull of an Ox.

Bos Taurus.

Hunterian.

1086. The skull of an ox.

Bos Taurus.

Hunterian.

1087. The horns of a domestic Ox. Transylvanian breed.

Bos Taurus.

Hunterian.

1088. The horns of a domestic Ox. Italian breed.

Bos Taurus.

Hunterian.

1089. The horns of the Sanga, or Abyssinian Ox.

Bos Taurus. Var.—Abyssinicus.?

Fig.—Salt's *Travels in Abyssinia.*

Habitat.—Abyssinia.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq.

The following extract connected with these extraordinary horns is from Mr. Salt's *Travels in Abyssinia*, p. 258, where he says:—" Here " (Gibba) for the first time, I was gratified by the sight of the Galla " Oxen, or Sanga, celebrated throughout Abyssinia for the remarkable " size of their horns. Three of these animals were grazing among the " other cattle, in perfect health; which circumstance, together with the " testimony of the natives, ' that the size of the horns is in no instance " ' occasioned by disease,' completely refutes the fanciful theory given by " Mr. Bruce respecting this creature. It appears by the papers annexed " to the last edition of Mr. Bruce's work, that he never met with the " Sanga, but that he made many attempts to procure specimens of the " horns through Yanni, a Greek, residing at Adowa. This old man very " correctly speaks of them, in his letters, as being brought only by the " Cafilas from Antálo; and I have now ascertained that they are sent to

" this country as valuable presents by the chiefs of the Galla, whose " tribes are spread to the southward of Enderta. So far then, as to the " description of the horns and the purposes to which they are applied by " the Abyssinians, Mr. Bruce's statements may be considered to be cor- " rect; but with respect to ' the disease which occasions their size, " ' probably derived from their pasture and climate;' ' the care taken of " ' them to encourage the progress of this disease;' ' the emaciation of " ' the animal;' and the ' extending of the disorder to the spine of the " ' neck, which at last becomes callous, so that it is not any longer in " ' the power of the animal to lift its head;' they all prove to be merely " ingenious conjectures, thrown out by the author solely for the exercise " of his own ingenuity. I should not venture to speak so positively on " this matter, had I not indisputably ascertained the facts; for the Ras " having subsequently made me a present of three of these animals alive, " I found them not only in excellent health, but so exceedingly wild, " that I was obliged to have them shot.

" The horns of one of these are now deposited in the Museum of the " College of Surgeons, and a still larger pair are placed in the collection " of Lord Valentia (now Earl Mountnorris) at Arley Hall. The length " of the largest horn of this description which I met with, was nearly " four feet, and its circumference at the base twenty-one inches. It " might have been expected, that the animal carrying horns of so extra- " ordinary a magnitude, would have proved larger than others belonging " to the same genus; but in every instance which came under my obser- " vation, this was by no means the case."

1090. The skeleton of a small Indian Ox or Zebu. Male.

Bos Taurus. Var.

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 209.

Habitat.—India.

This animal was brought from Bengal: it died in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change.

Purchased.

1091. A pair of large horns of an Ox.

Bos Taurus.? Var.

Brought from America about the year 1770, by Admiral Warren. Their length from tip to tip, following their greatest curve, is ten feet four inches.

Presented by the late William Long, Esq., 1811.

1092. A pair of small horns of an Ox. From India.

Bos Taurus.? Var.

Hunterian.

1093. Longitudinal sections of a molaris of the upper jaw of a Cow, to show its structure. One section is polished.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

1094. A transverse section of a molaris of the upper jaw of a Cow.

Hunterian.

Order VIII.—CETACEA.

Family 1. Sirenia. (Herbivorous Cetacea)

Genus Manatus.

Young—Incisores $\frac{2}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{9\,9}{9\,9}$

Adult—Incisores $\frac{0}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{8\,8}{8\,8}$

1095. Skeleton of a female Manatee. From Jamaica.

Manatus Americanus. (Trichechus Manatus—*Lin:* Lamantin—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Phil. Trans. Vol. cxi. *pl.* xxvii.

Sent to England by the Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1821.

1096. The skull and under jaw of a Manatee. ***(Imperfect.)***

Manatus Americanus.

Hunterian.

1097. A rib of a Manatee.

Mus. Brit.

1098. A rib of a Manatee.

Mus. Brit.

1099. A rib of a Manatee.

Mus. Brit.

1100. A rib of a Manatee.

Mus. Brit.

1101. A rib of a Manatee.

Presented by Sir A. Carlisle, 1827.

1102. A rib of a Manatee.

Hunterian.

1103. A transverse section of the rib of a Manatee.

Hunterian.

1104. A transverse section of a molaris of a Manatee.

Presented by Sir A. Cooper, Bart.

Genus HALLICORE—*Illiger.* (DUGONG.)

Young—Incisores $\frac{4}{8}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{5\,5}{5\,5}$

Adult—Incisores $\frac{2}{0}$ Cuspidati $\frac{0\,0}{0\,0}$ Molares $\frac{3\,3}{3\,3}$

1105. The skeleton of a young female Dugong.

Hallicore Indicus. (Trichechus Dugong—*Lin:* Indian Walrus—*Penn:* Ikan Duyong of the Malays.)

Fig.—Phil. Trans. Vol. cxi. *pl.* xx.

Sent from Sumatra by Sir T. S. Raffles.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1821.

1106. The skull of an adult male Dugong.

Hallicore Indicus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1107. The lower jaw of a Dugong.

Hunterian.

1108. A scapula of the same animal.

Hunterian.

1109. The deciduous or milk tusks of a young Dugong.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, 1820.

1110. Six molares from the upper jaw of a Dugong, and one in transverse section for structure.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1111. A molaris of a Dugong, in longitudinal section, for structure.

Presented by Sir A. Cooper, Bart.

1112. Cochleæ and stapides of a Dugong.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles, 1820.

1113. The alveolar tusk of a Dugong.

Mus. Brit.

Family 2. CETE.

Genus DELPHINUS.—*(Lin:)*

Teeth of one kind, from $\frac{84}{84}$ to $\frac{95}{95}$

1114. The skeleton of the common Dolphin.

Delphinus Delphis—*Lin: Lacép: Bonnaterre, &c.*

Fig.—Lacép: *Cet. pl.* xiii. *f.* 1.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xxi. *f.* 9, 10. Cranium.

Habitat.—The European Seas.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1115. The skeleton of the white-nosed Dolphin.

Delphinus leucoramphus—*Péron.*

Fig.—Voy. de la Coquille, pl. 9. (2.)

Habitat.—The Australasian Seas.

Mus. Brookes.

1116. The skull of a Dolphin.

Delphinus Delphis.

Hunterian.

1117. The skull of a Dolphin.

Delphinus Delphis.

Mus. Lev. 1806.

1118. The skull of a Dolphin.
Delphinus Delphis.
Hunterian.

1119. The skull of a Dolphin.
Delphinus Delphis.
Hunterian.

1120. The skull of a Dolphin.
Delphinus Delphis. *Mus. Brit.*

1121. The extremity of the upper jaw of a Dolphin, in which the alveolar cavities, on each side, are laid open, and the cavities of the teeth exposed by section.
Hunterian.

1122. The lower jaw of a Dolphin.
Hunterian.

1123. The cranium of the common Dolphin, divided by a vertical section, to expose the cavity.
Delphinus Delphis. *Hunterian.*

1124. Posterior part of the cranium of a Dolphin. Female.
Delphinus Delphis.
Hunterian.

1125. The skeleton of the great Dolphin. Female.
Teeth of one kind, from $\frac{42}{42}$ to $\frac{46}{46}$
Delphinus Tursio—*Fab:* (Grand Dauphin ou Souffleur—*Cuv:*)
Fig.—Hunter, *Philos. Trans.* 1787. *pl.* xviii. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 1. *pl.* 21, 23.
Habitat.—The Mediterranean and Gröenland Seas.
This animal, in company with a male, was taken by some fishermen with nets in shoal water, in a small bay below the Nore, June, 1828. It survived many hours after having been dragged out of the water; during which time it emitted a sound not unlike the bellowing of a calf. The body was obtained, and presented to the Museum by
John Howship, Esq., 1828.

1126. The skull of the great Dolphin.
Delph. Tursio. *Mus. Brookes.*

1127. The extremity of the upper jaw of a Dolphin, left side, showing the alveolar cavities.

Hunterian.

1128. Half of the lower jaw of a Dolphin. Teeth deficient.

Hunterian.

1129. The extremity of the upper jaw of the fronted Dolphin; on one side the teeth are exposed in their alveolar cavities.

Dentition as in Del. Tursio.

Delphinus frontatus.

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xxi. *f.* 7, 8. Cranium.

Habitat.—The European Seas. ?

Hunterian.

1130. The lower jaw of the fronted Dolphin.

Hunterian.

1131. The skull of the fronted Dolphin. ***(Imperfect.)***

Mus. Brit.

1132. The lower jaw of the fronted Dolphin.

Mus. Brookes.

1133. The upper and lower jaws of the Gangetic or slender-beaked Dolphin. *Teeth* of one kind $\frac{6\,0}{6\,0}$

Delphinus Rostratus—*Shaw.* (D. Gangeticus—*Home.*)

Fig.—*Philos. Trans.* Vol. cviii. *pl.* xx.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *p.* xxii. *f.* 8, 9, 10. Cranium.

For a description of the external figure of the animal, *vide* an account by the late Dr. Roxburgh, in the seventh volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, for the year 1781.

The following is extracted from Home's *Comp. Anat.* Vol. III. p. 115.

" A specimen of the upper and lower jaw of the delphinus gangeticus " was given to me, seventeen years ago, by the late Sir Joseph Banks, " and has been deposited ever since in the Hunterian Collection; but it was " only the other day that an accidental reference to the *Asiatic Researches* " led us to discover the animal to which they belong. The singularity

" of the form of the teeth made this specimen always a remarkable " object; and now the animal is known, a description of them becomes " interesting and highly deserving of attention.

" The jaws and teeth form the most remarkable characters of this " species of delphinus; and a knowledge of them will not only interest " the naturalist and comparative anatomist, but enable the geologist, " when fossil teeth are found of this shape, readily to determine the " species of animal to which they had belonged. These teeth, as is " common in those of the whale tribe, have the first rudiments formed " in the gum, from which the tooth grows in both directions: upwards " through the gum in the form of the point of a flattened cone, which is " coated with enamel; and downwards towards the jaw, increasing " considerably in breadth, but not in thickness, till it is at last imbedded " in the substance of the jaw itself: the lower portion has no enamel. " The change that takes place in the form of the tooth as it wears away " from long use, is more remarkable than in most other teeth; for the " perfect tooth has a tolerably sharp enamelled point, while the worn " one has a curved blunted cutting edge. The teeth in front of the jaw " are more like the incisors in other animals. The whole number in both " jaws exactly corresponds with that given by Dr. Roxburgh, and iden- " tifies these jaws as belonging to the animal which he has described."

The specimen above alluded to was given by Dr. Roxburgh to Sir J. Banks, and by him presented to the Museum, through the hands of

Sir E. Home, Bart.

Sub-Genus Phocæna.

Teeth of one kind, from $\frac{40}{40}$ to $\frac{46}{46}$

1134. A longitudinal section of the skull of a Porpesse.

Delphinus Phocœna—*Lin:* (Le Dauphin Marsouin—*Lacep.*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 1. *pl.* xxi. *f.* 1, 2.

Habitat.—The European Seas.

1135. The bones of one of the anterior extremities of a Porpesse.

Hunterian.

1136. The skull of a large Grampus.

Teeth of one kind, $\frac{22}{22}$

DelphinusGrampus.(Delphinus Orca-*Lin:* DelphinusVentricosus-*Hunter* Dauphin Epaulard—*Bonn:* Epaulard—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Hunter, *Phil. Trans.* 1787. *pl.* xvi. *Lacép: Cét:* 7. *pl.* 15. *f.* 3. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *pl.* 232. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xxii. *f.* 3, 4. Cranium.

Habitat.—The North Atlantic, principally.

Hunterian.

1137. The skull of a Grampus.

Delphinus Grampus.

Presented by Lieut. Colquhoun, 1823.

1138. The skull of a small Grampus.

Delphinus Grampus.

Hunterian.

1139. The skull of the round or globe-headed Dolphin.

Teeth of one kind, from $\frac{20}{20}$ to $\frac{28}{28}$

Delphinus Globiceps. (Delphinus deductor—*Scoresby.*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Ann. du Mus.* xix. *pl.* i. *f.* 2 and 3. et *Oss. Foss.* v. *p.* xxi. *f.* 11, 12, 13. Cranium.

Habitat.—The Atlantic Ocean.

This specimen was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, where, among other species of Delphinus, it was collected by M. Villet.

Purchased 1828.

Sub-Genus Delphinapterus.—*(Lacép:)*

Teeth of one kind $\frac{18}{16}$

1140. The skull of the Beluga, or White Dolphin.

Delphinus Leucas—*Lin:* (Delphinus Albicans—*Fab:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* 5 and 6. Shaw, *Zool.* ii. *t.* 232. Pall: *Reise,* iii. *t.* 79.

Habitat.—The Northern Seas.

Mus. Brookes.

1141. The lower jaw of the white Dolphin.

Hunterian.

1142. Right half of the lower jaw of the white Dolphin, showing the alveolar cavities.

Mus. Brit.

1143. Section of the cranium of the white Dolphin, exposing its cavity.

Hunterian.

1144. The cornua of the os hyoides of a Dolphin.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Hyperoodon.—*(Lacépède.)*

Two small alveolar teeth at the extremity of the lower jaw, not exserted, being only visible in the skeleton.

1145. The skeleton of the bident Dolphin, or Bottle-nose Whale.

Delphinus Hyperoodon. (Del. Bidens--*Shaw.* Heterodon Hunteri--*Less.* Del. edentulus—*Schreb:* Balæna rostrata—*Penn:*)

This animal was taken in the Thames, near London Bridge, in the year 1783, and is described by John Hunter, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, for the year 1787, *pl.* xix. It was considered by him to be of the same species as that of which a female was caught at Malden, in Essex, and described by Dale in his *History of Harwich*, 1730. 4*to.* *p.* 411. The skeleton does not appear to be that of an adult animal, and Cuvier, in the *Ossemens Fossiles.* Vol. V. 1. *p.* 327. notices this circumstance:—

"Le Squelette d'*hyperoodon* conservé au Muséum des Chirurgiens de "Londres, est long de vignt-un pieds, et cependant les épiphyses sont "encore séparées à tous les os."

Hunterian.

1146. The extremity of the under jaw of a bident Dolphin, showing the two concealed or alveolar teeth in their cavities.

Hunterian.

Genus Monodon.—*(Lin:)*

Two horizontal teeth in the upper jaw: one concealed in the alveolar canal, the other exserted to a great extent. In the female, both teeth are concealed.

1147. The skeleton of a Narwhal. Female.

Monodon Monoceros—*Lin:* (Monodon Narwhal—*Fab:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 1. *pl.* xxii. *f.* 7. Cranium.

Habitat.—The North Seas.

Mus. Brookes.

1148. Skull of a Narwhal. Female.

The alveolar tusks, one of which is in longitudinal section, are exposed in their cavities.

Monodon Monoceros. *Hunterian.*

1149. The skull of a large male Narwhal, with the exserted tusk.

Monodon Monoceros.

In this specimen, the single alveolar tusk is exposed in its cavity.

Hunterian.

1150. The skull of a Narwhal. Male.

The alveolar tusk also exposed.

Monodon Monoceros.

Hunterian.

1151. The skull of a Narwhal. Male. ***(Imperfect.)***

The alveolar tusk exposed, and in longitudinal section; the large exserted tusk is deficient.

Monodon Monoceros.

Hunterian.

1152. The tusk of a Narwhal. Male.

Monodon Monoceros.

Hunterian.

1153. The tusk of a Narwhal. Male.

Hunterian.

1154. The under jaw of a Narwhal, separated at the symphysis.

Mus. Brit.

1155. Half of the lower jaw of a Narwhal, left side.

Mus. Brit.

1156. A longitudinal section of the tusk of a male Narwhal, to show the extent of its cavity.

Hunterian.

1157. A longitudinal section of the tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1158. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1159. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1160. A longitudinal section of the tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1161. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1162. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Presented by the late Sir Charles Blicke, 1808.

1163. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1164. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1165. The tusk of a Narwhal, with a portion of the skull attached.

Hunterian.

1166. The tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1167. The alveolar, or concealed tusk of a Narwhal.

Hunterian.

1168. The alveolar tusk of a Narwhal.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Genus Physeter.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Catodon.—*(Lacép:)*

Teeth in the lower jaw only, from $\frac{0\,0}{4\,0}$ to $\frac{0\,0}{5\,0}$

1169. Half of the lower jaw of the great-headed Cachalot, or Sperma-ceti Whale; with the teeth.

Physeter macrocephalus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 1. *pl.* xxiv. *f.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Cranium.

Habitat.—The North Seas.

Mus. Brookes.

1170. The corresponding half of the same jaw.

Mus. Brookes.

1171. Half of the lower jaw of a Sperma-ceti Whale. Teeth deficient.

Hunterian.

1172. The corresponding half of the jaw. Teeth deficient.

Hunterian.

1173. The lower jaw of the lesser Cachalot, with the teeth.

Physeter Catodon—*Lin:* (Cetus minor. Briss:)

Habitat.—The Northern Seas.

Mus. Brookes.

The following extract, from the *Oss. Foss.* Vol. I. p. 336, serves to remove, in a great degree, the perplexities arising from the confusion of synonyms of different authors, regarding this species; a confusion, indeed, in which the whole of the Cetacea seem still much involved.

" En 1789, Bonnaterre, établit un *macrocephale* auquel il rapporte les " individus échoués à Audierne en 1784, dont nous reparlerons et dont " il donne une figure et les dimensions; mais il définit ce *macrocephale* " autrement que Linnæus et qu'Artedi, *pinna spuria in dorso, dentibus* " *inflexis, apice acutiusculo;* un *petit* qu'il appelle en latin *catodon,* et " auquel il donne subitement *pinnam asperam in dorso,* tandis que tous " les autres le font *dorso impinni;* il le croit le *Svineval* des *Norvégiens,* " et fait graver sous ce nom une tête osseuse de vieux *globiceps,* en sorte " qu' à son égard il brouille tout ce que donnoient les synonymes " précédens; un *trumpo* qui est celui de Dudley, tandis que Dudley " assure lui-même ne décrire que l'espèce ordinaire, et à ce cachalot de " Dudley il rapporte l'individu échoué à Bayonne en 1741, et l'individu " de *Hasæus;* un *cachalot cylindrique,* qui est le cachalot d'Eiderstadt, " figuré par Anderson, mais qu'Anderson lui-même rapportoit à celui " d'Hasæus; un *microps* qu'il croit le même que celui de Linnæus, mais " qu'il décrit d'après Fabricius, et qui seroit par conséquent un *delphinus* " *globiceps* ou autre voisin; enfin un *mular* à haute dorsale, le même que " celui de Brisson, le même que le troisième de Sibbald ou celui des " Orcades, le même que le *physeter tursio* de Linnæus, et par conséquent " encore un *globiceps* ou un *grampus.*"

1174. A single tooth from the lower jaw of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Physeter macrocephalus.
Hunterian.

1175. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Mus. Brit.

1176. Two teeth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Presented by Okey Belfour, Esq.

1177. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Hunterian.

1178. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Hunterian.

1179. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Hunterian.

1180. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Hunterian.

1181. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Mus. Brit.

1182. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Mus. Brit.

1183. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Purchased.

1184. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot, in longitudinal section, for structure. One half polished.
Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

1185. A tooth of the Great-headed Cachalot, in transverse section.
Hunterian.

1186. A rib of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Five feet three inches in length.
Presented by Sir A. Carlisle, 1823.

1187. A rib of the Great-headed Cachalot.
Presented by Sir A. Carlisle, 1823.

1188. One of the pelvic bones of a Whale.
Physeter ?
Presented by Professor Buckland, 1817.

1189. A tooth of the High-finned Cachalot.

Physeter Tursio. ? (P. dorsi pinna altissima, apice dentium plano.--*Lin:*

Mus. Brit.

1190. A tooth of the High-finned Cachalot.

Mus. Brit.

1191. Two teeth of the High-finned Cachalot.

Mus. Brit.

1192. Two teeth of the High-finned Cachalot. ?

Mus. Brit.

1193. Two teeth of the High-finned Cachalot. ?

Mus. Brit.

1194. Two teeth of the High-finned Cachalot. ?

Mus. Brit.

1195. A single tooth of the lesser Cachalot.

Mus. Brit.

1196. A tray containing six teeth of the lesser Cachalot.

Hunterian.

Genus Balæna.—*(Lin:)*

No Teeth; Palate furnished on each side with Corneous laminæ.

1197. Half of the lower jaw of the common Whale-bone Whale.

Balæna Mysticetus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 1. *pl.* xxv. *f.* 9, 10, 11. Cranium.

Habitat.—The Atlantic and Polar Seas.

Hunterian.

1198. The corresponding half of the jaw.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Balænoptera.—*(Lacép:)*

1199. Skeleton of a small Piked Whale, or Jubarta.

Balæna Boops—*Lin:* (Pike-headed Mysticete—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Bonnet: *Cét: t.* 3. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—The Gröenland Seas.

Cuvier considers this (the Balæna rostrata of Hunter, Bonnaterre, and Fabricius) as only differing from the Balæna Boops in size.

Hunterian.

1200. A portion of the palate of a young Piked Whale, showing the arrangement of the laminæ.

Balæna Boops.

Hunterian.

1201. A single blade, or lamina of whale-bone, of the Large-headed Mysticete.

Eleven feet nine inches in length.

Hunterian.

1202. A single blade or lamina of whale-bone, of the Large-headed Mysticete.

Hunterian.

Class AVES.

Order I. Accipitres.—*(Lin:)*

Genus Vultur.—*(Lin:)*

1203. The skeleton of the Pondicherry or Royal Vulture.

Vultur Ponticerianus—*Lath: esp.* 14.

Fig.—Sonnerat, *Voy. aux Indes.* iv. *pl.* 104. Temm: *pl.* Col. 2.

Habitat.—Bengal, and the Islands of Java and Sumatra.

Cuvier considers this species as very nearly allied to the Vautour Oricou, (*Vultur Auricularis*) differing only, in having the lateral crests less elevated, and the beak inferior in strength. *Règne Animal,* ed. 1828. p. 315.

Hunterian.

1204. The skeleton of the Arabian Vulture.

Vultur Monachus—*Gm:* (Monk Vulture—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Temm: *pl. col.* 426. Levaill: *Afriq. pl.* 12.

Habitat.—Africa.

By some authors it is stated that this species exists in China, and also about the Pyrenees; and to have been seen at Gibralter, though by no means

common. Levaillant, however, fixes its habitat in Africa, and not in China. *Vide Traité d'ornithologie,* par Lesson, Cah. 1. *p.* 24.

Hunterian.

Genus Sarcoramphus.—*(Duméril.)*

1205. The skeleton of the King Vulture.

Sarcoramphus Papa—*Dum:* (Roi des Vautours—*Buff:*
Vultur Papa—*Lin: Gm: Lath:*)

Fig.—Edwards, *pl.* 2. Lesson, *Atlas, pl.* 5. *f.* 1. Vieill: *Gal. pl.* 3.

Habitat.—Brazil, Guiana, Mexico, and Peru.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Gypaetos.—*(Storr.)*

1206. The skeleton of the Griffon of the Alps.

Gypaetos barbatus—*Cuv:* (Vultur barbatus—*Gm:*
Læmmer-Geyer, of the Swiss.)

Fig.—Edwards, *pl.* 106. Lesson, *Atlas, pl.* 6. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—The Alps, Pyrenées; in Abyssinia, Egypt, Siberia, &c.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Serpentarius.—*(Lacép, Cuv:)*

1207. The skeleton of the Messenger, or Secretary Vulture.

Serpentarius cristatus. (Falco Serpentarius—*Lin:*
Vultur Serpentarius—*Lath:* Secretarius reptilivorus—*Daud:*
Gypogeranus Serpentarius—*Illig:*)

Fig.—Lath: *Ornith. pl.* 2. Levaill: Afriq. *pl.* 25.

Habitat.—Africa.

This animal died in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change.

Lesson, in his "*Traité d'Ornithologie,*" places this Genus in the first section of Accipitres, which he denominates "*Les Accipitres-Gallinacées,*" to distinguish it from "*Les Accipitres Diurne,*" which include the Genera Vultur, Falco, &c.

Purchased.

Genus Falco.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Aquila.—*(Cuv:)*

1208. The skull of the Imperial Eagle.

Falco imperialis—*Bechst:* Aquila heliaca—*Savig:*
Aigle de Thèbes—*Vieill:*)

Fig.—Savig: *Ois. d'Egypte, pl.* 12. Temm: *pl. col.* 151.

Habitat.—Southern Europe, and the Northern parts of Africa.

Hunterian.

1209. The sternum and furculum of the Royal or Golden Eagle.

Falco chrysaetos—*Temm: Lath: &c.* (Falco fulvus, melanætos et niger—*Gmel:* Aquila Regia—*Lesson.*)

Fig.—Lesson, *Atlas, pl.* 8. *f.* 1. Temm: *ent.* 409, 410.

Habitat.—The Northern mountainous parts of Europe; found also in Asia, North America, and Africa.

This specimen was from an adult animal which died in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change, 1820.

Presented by W. Clift.

1210. The skull of a Golden Eagle. ? From the Himalayan mountains.

Falco chrysaetos. ?

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

Sub-Genus Haliætus.—*(Savig:)*

1211. The skeleton of the Osprey, or White-tailed Fishing Eagle.

Haliætus nisus—*Savig:*
(Falco ossifragus, albicilla, et albicaudatus, *Gmel: Lath: &c.*
Pygargue orfraie—*Less:*)

Fig.—Lesson, *Atlas, pl.* 8. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of Europe.

This animal died in the gardens of the Zoological Society.

Presented by Robert Keate, Esq., 1830.

1212. The skull of the White-headed? Fishing Eagle.

Haliætus leucocephalus. ? (Falco leucocephalus—*Gm:*)

Fig.—Wils: *Am. Ornith.* iv. *pl.* 36.

Habitat.—North America.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Nisus.—*(Cuv:)*

1213. The skeleton of the Sparrow-hawk.

Nisus communis—*Cuv:* (Falco nisus—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Enl.* 412 et 467. Naum: *pl.* 19 et 20.

Habitat.—Common in most parts of Europe.

An animal of this species was taken by M. Dussumier between Borneo and Cochin-China, which in no respect differed from the common European species. It is also found in Egypt.

Mus. Brookes.

Sub-Genus Dædalion.—*(Savig:)*

1214. The skeleton of the Gos-hawk.

Dædalion palumbarius—*Savig:* (Falco palumbarius—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Enl.* 418 et 461.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Falco.—*(Cuv:)*

1215. The skeleton of a young Peregrine Falcon.

Falco Peregrinus—*Gm: Temm:*

Fig.—Lesson, *Atlas, pl.* 16. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Mr. J. Abernethy, 1830.

Genus Strix.—(*Lin:*)

Sub-Genus Syrnium.—(*Savig: Cuv:*)

1216. The skeleton of the Wood Owl.

Strix aluco et Stridula—*Lin:* (Syrnium aluco—*Savig:*
Strix Sylvatica—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Lesson, *Atlas, pl.* 17. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by W. Clift.

1217. The skull of the Wood Owl.

Strix aluco.

Presented by W. Clift, 1820.

1218. The skull of a Wood Owl.

Strix aluco.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Bubo.—*(Cuv:)*

1219. The skeleton of the Grand Duke, or Great-horned Owl.

Strix Bubo—*Gmel:* Bubo Europæus—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.*vii.*pl.*28. Levaill: *Afriq. pl.*40. Lesson, *Atlas, pl.*17. *f.*1.

Habitat.—Various parts of Europe: particularly the large forests of Hungary, Russia, and Germany, but rare in France.

Mus. Brookes.

Order PASSERES.—(Dentirostres.—*Cuv:*)

Genus Turdus.—*(Lin:)*

1220. The skull of the Fieldfare Thrush.

Turdus pilaris—*Lin:* (La Litorne, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Various parts of Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1221. The skull of the Singing Thrush.

Turdus musicus—*Lin:* (La Grive, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1222. The skull of the Red-wing Thrush.

Turdus iliacus—*Lin:* (Le mauvis, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Motacilla.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Curruca—*(Bechst:)*

1223. The skeleton of the Nightingale.

Motacilla luscinia—*Lin:* (Sylvia luscinia—*Lath:*

Le Rossignol, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe: also in some parts of Asia and Africa.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

1224. The skull of the Hedge Sparrow, or Warbler.

Motacilla modularis—*Lin:* (Sylvia modularis—*Lath:*)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Sub-Genus Regulus.—*(Cuv:)*

1225. The skull of the Golden-crested Wren.

Motacilla regulus—*Lin:* (Le Roitelet, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Sub-Genus Motacilla.—*(Cuv:)*

1226. The skull of the White Wag-tail.

Motacilla alba et cinerea—*Lin:* (Le Hochequeue, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Genus Caprimulgus.—*(Lin:)*

1227. The skull of the European Goat-sucker.

Caprimulgus Europœas—*Lin:* (L'Engoulevent, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe, Africa, and America: also found in New Holland.

Section Conirostres.—*(Cuv:)*

Genus Alauda.—*(Lin:)*

1228. The skeleton of the Lark.

Alauda arvensis—*Lath:* (L'Alouette des Champs, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Robert Willis, Esq., 1827.

Genus Parus.—*(Lin:)*

1229. The skull of the great Titmouse.

Parus major—*Lin:* (La Charbonnière, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Emberiza.—*(Lin:)*

1230. The skull of the common or Yellow Bunting.

Emberiza citrinella—*Lin:* (Le Bruant commun, of French authors.)
Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1231. The skull of the Snow Bunting.

Emberiza nivalis—*Lin:* (Le Bruant de neige, of French authors.)
Fig.—Wilson's *Am. Ornith.* iii. *pl.* 3. *f.* 2.
Habitat.—Europe, and North America.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Fringilla.—*(Lin:)*

1232. The skeleton of the common Sparrow.

Fringilla domestica—*Lin:* (Le Moineau domestique, of French authors.)
Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1830.

Sub-Genus Carduelis.—*(Cuv:)*

1233. The skull of the Goldfinch.

Fringilla carduelis—*Lin:* (Le Chardonneret ordinaire, of French authors.)
Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1234. The skull of a Goldfinch.

Fringilla carduelis.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1235. The skull of the Siskin.

Fringilla spinus—*Lin:* (Le Tarin commun, of French authors.)
Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1236. The skull of the Canary-finch.

Fringilla Canaria—*Lin:* (Le Serin des Canaries, of French authors.)
Habitat.—Europe, &c. ?

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Coccothraustes.—*(Cuv:)*

1237. The skull of the Cardinal Gribeck, or Gros-beak.

Loxia coccothraustes—*Lin:* (Le Gros-bec commun, of French authors.)

Fig.—Wilson's *Am. Ornith.* ii. *pl.* 2.*f.* 1, 2.

Habitat.—North America.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Loxia—*(Briss:)*

1238. The skull of the Cross-bill.

Loxia curvirostra—*Lin:* (Le gros-bec d'Amerique, of French authors.)

Habitat. –Europe.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1239. The skull of the Cross-bill.

Loxia curvirostra.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

Genus Sturnus.—*(Lin:)*

1240. The skull of the common Starling.

Sturnus vulgaris—*Lin:* (L'Etourneau commun, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Most parts of the Old Continent.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Corvus.—*(Lin:)*

1241. The skeleton of the Carrion Crow.

Corvus corone—*Lin:* (La Corneille, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Mus. Brookes.

1242. The skull of the Rook.

Corvus frugilegus—*Lin:* (Le Freux, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Hunterian.

1243. The skull of the Hooded Crow.

Corvus cornix—*Lin:* (Le Corneille mantelée, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Section TENUIROSTRES.—*(Cuv:)*

Genus CERTHIA.—*(Lin:)*

1244. The skull of the common Creeper.

Certhia familiaris—*Lin:* (Le Grimp d'Europe, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus TROCHILUS.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus ORTHORHYNCHUS.—*(Lacép.)*

1245. The skeleton of the least Humming-bird.

Trochilus minimus—*Lin:*

(Le plus petit des Oisseaux Mouches, of French authors.)

Habitat.—The West Indian Islands: particularly Jamaica.

Presented by the late Henry Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

Genus UPUPA.—*(Lin:)*

1246. The skull of the common Hoopoe.

Upupa epops—*Lin:* (La Huppe commune, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1823.

1247. The skull of the common Hoopoe.

Upupa epops.

Hunterian.

Section SYNDACTYLES.—*(Cuv:)*

Genus ALCEDO.—*(Lin:)*

1248. The skeleton of the common Kingsfisher.

Alcedo ispida—*Lin:* (Le Martin pêcheur, of French authors.)

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by Sir A. Carlisle, 1826.

1249. The skull of a common Kingsfisher.

Alcedo ispida.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Genus Buceros.—*(Lin:)*

1250. The mandibles and crest of the Rhinoceros Hornbill, in longitudinal section for structure.

Buceros Rhinoceros—*Lin:* (Calao Rhinoceros—*Levaill: et Buff:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Calaos, pl.* 1, 2.

Habitat.—The East Indies.

Hunterian.

1251. The skull of a Rhinoceros Hornbill. (The crest imperfect.)

Buceros Rhinoceros.

Hunterian.

1252. The skull of a large Rhinoceros Hornbill. (The crest imperfect.)

Buceros Rhinoceros.

Mus. Brit.

1253. The mandibles and crest of a Rhinoceros Hornbill.

Buceros Rhinoceros.

Hunterian.

1254. The horny sheath of the upper mandible of a Rhinoceros Hornbill.

1255. The skull of the Helmet Hornbill. From Sumatra.

Buceros galeatus—*Lath:* (Calao à Casque rond.—*Levaill:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Ois. pl. enl.* 933.

Habitat.—The East Indian Islands.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

1256. The mandibles and crest of a Helmet Hornbill.

Buceros galeatus.

Mus. Lev.

1257. The skull of a Helmet Hornbill, in longitudinal section to show the structure of the crest.

Buceros galeatus.

Hunterian.

1258. The crest, anterior part of the skull, and mandible of a Helmet Hornbill, in longitudinal section for structure.

Buceros galeatus.

Hunterian.

1259. The horny sheath of the upper mandible of a Helmet Hornbill.

Presented by the late Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., 1813.

1260. A longitudinal section of the horny covering of the upper mandible of a Helmet Hornbill.

Hunterian.

1261. The skull of the Bi-fronted Hornbill.

Buceros bicornis—*Lin:* (Le Calao bicorne—*Levaill:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Calaos. pl.* 7, 8.

Habitat.—The East Indian Islands.

Hunterian.

1262. The skull of a Bi-fronted Hornbill.

Buceros bicornis.

Mus. Brit.

1263. The skull and upper mandible of a Bi-fronted Hornbill, for structure. The crest removed.

Buceros bicornis.

Presented by Sir William Blizard, 1809.

1264. The skull of a Bi-fronted Hornbill, in longitudinal section for structure. The crest removed.

Buceros bicornis.

Hunterian.

1265. The mandibles and crest of the Flat-crowned Hornbill.

Buceros planiceps.? (Le Calao à Casque plat—*Levaill.*

Buceros Hydrocorax—*Lin:* Indian Hornbill—*Lath:*)

Fig.—Buff: *Ois. pl. enl.* 283. Levaill: *Afr.* v. *pl.* 240.

Habitat.—The Molucca Islands.

Much uncertainty has existed in identifying this species of Hornbill;

partly from its being by no means a common one (the head and mandibles alone having been described by Levaillant and others), and partly from the great variations observed in many individuals of other species of the same genus, which are only referrable to the difference of age or sex. Levaillant believes this (the Flat-crowned Hornbill) to be of the Bontian or Indian species *(Corvus Indicus Bontii—Ray. Buceros Hydrocorax—Lath:)* in its most complete state; while at the same time, he considers the last named species, as no other than a young example of the Concave Hornbill *(Buceros cavatus)* in its first year's plumage. If such be really the case, the arrangement of the animals of this genus would be rendered more simple, and the confusion as Dr. Shaw justly observes, arising from an unnecessary multiplication of species be avoided.

Hunterian.

1266. The skeleton of the Pied Hornbill.

Buceros Malabaricus—*Lath:* (Le Calao à bec blanc—*Levaill:*
Buceros monoceros et Buceros albirostres—*Shaw.*)
Fig.—Levaill: *Ind. Ornith.* i. *pl.* 14. Lath: *Birds.* ii. *pl.* 33. Edw. *pl.* 281.
Habitat.—Java, and other East Indian Islands.

Mus. Brookes.

1267. The skull of the Pied Hornbill. From Java.

Buceros Malabaricus—*Lath:*

Hunterian.

1268. The skull of a young Pied Hornbill.

Buceros Malabaricus.

Mus. Lev. 1806.

1269. The skull of the Abyssinian Hornbill. Male.

Buceros Abyssinicus—*Lath:* (Calao d'Abyssinie—*Buff:*
Le Calao Caroncule—*Levaill:* Erkoom Abba Gumba—*Bruce.*)
Fig.—Buff: *pl. enl.* 779. Bruce, *Abyss. app. pl.* 10.
Habitat.—Abyssinia.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

1270. The skull of the Abyssinian Hornbill. Female.

Buceros Abyssinicus.

Presented by the late Henry Salt, Esq., 1811.

1271. The skull of the Panayan Hornbill. ?

Buceros Panayensis—*Lath:* (Furrowed Hornbill—*Shaw.*

Le Calao à bec ciselé de Panay—*Sonn: et Levaill:*)

Fig.—Sonn: *Voy. pl.* 82, 83. Levaill: *Ois. Ind. pl.* 16, 17, 18.

Buff: *pl. enl.* 780, 781.

Habitat.—The Island of Panay, in the Phillipine Archipelago.

Congo Expedition, 1816.

1272. The skull of the Wreathed Hornbill.

Buceros plicatus—*Lath:* (Le Calao Javan, ou Calao annuaire—*Levaill:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Afr. pl.* 239. Will: *pl.* 17, 78. Damp: *Voy. pl.* 3.

Habitat.—The Islands of Java, Ceylon, &c.

Mus. Brookes.

1273. The skull of the Angola or Stripe-tailed Hornbill. Female. ?

Buceros fasciatus—*Shaw.* (Le Calao longibande—*Levaill:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Afr. pl.* 233.

Habitat.—Africa; Angola.

Congo Expedition, 1816.

1274. The skull of the Angola Hornbill. Male. ?

Buceros fasciatus.

Congo Expedition, 1816.

1275. The skull of a young African Hornbill. ***(Species uncertain.)***

Buceros.

Congo Expedition, 1816.

1276. The skull of a Hornbill.

Buceros buccinator. ?

Habitat.—Africa.

Mus. Brookes.

Order SCANSORES.

Genus Picus.—*(Lin:)*

1277. The skull of the great Black Woodpecker.

Picus martius—*Lin:* (Picus niger—*Briss:* Le Pic noir—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Johnst: *av. pl.* 41. *f.* 1. *Philos. Trans.* xxix. *pl.* 1. The head. Buff: *pl. enl.* 596.

Habitat.—The Continent of Europe.

Hunterian.

1278. The skull of the Black Woodpecker. From the East Indies.

Picus martius.

Mus. Brit.

1279. The skull of the Green Woodpecker.

Picus viridis—*Gm: Lin:* (Le Pic verd—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Lewin, *Birds*, ii. *pl.* 51. Buff: *pl. enl.* 371, 879. Donov: *Birds, pl.* 37.

Habitat.—Most parts of the Continent of Europe.

Presented by W. Clift, 1823.

1280. The mandibles of the White-billed or large American Woodpecker.

Pica principalis—*Lin:* (Picus niger Carolinensis—*Briss:* Le Pic noir huppeé de la Caroline—*Buff:*)

Fig.—*Am. Ornith. pl.* 29. Male. Buff: *pl. enl.* 690.

Habitat.—Carolina, Virginia, Brazil, and Mexico.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1281. The skull of the Buff-crested Woodpecker.

Picus melanoleucus—*Gm: Lin:*

(Charpentier, à huppé couleur de paille—*d'Azara.*)

Fig.—*Gen. Zool.* ix. *pl.* 31. Lath: *Birds*, iii. *pl.* 59.

Habitat.—Surinam.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Cuculus.—*(Lin:)*

1282. The skull of a Cuckoo. From New Holland.

The Tippet Cuckoo of *Latham.* ?

Cuculus palliolatus. ?

Habitat.—New Holland, where it is said to be rare.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1823.

Genus Ramphastos.—*(Lin:)*

1283. The skull of the Toco Toucan.

Ramphastos Toco—*Gm: Lin:* (Le Toco—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* viii. *pl.* 46. Levaill: *pl.* 7, 8. Buff: *pl. enl.* 82.

Habitat.—Principally Cayenne.

Mus. Brit.

1284. The skeleton of the Black-billed Toucan. ?

Ramphastos luteus—*Gm: Lin:* (Aracari à bec noir—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *pl. enl.* 166. Levaill: *pl.* 10, 11. Vieill: *Gal. pl.* 30.

Habitat.—Mexico.

Purchased.

Latham, in his *History of Birds*, ed. 1822. vol. ii. p. 280, when giving the generic characters of the Toucan, mentions but one smooth-billed species, as an exception to the others; all of which, he observes, have the edges of their mandibles more or less irregularly notched or serrated. *Ramphastos glaber* is the species cited, as differing in this particular from the rest; although in most other respects, resembling the female of the Green-winged Toucan, *(R. Viridis.)* The bird from which the above skeleton was made, was in a living state in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change, and appeared to be full grown. Except in the circumstances of the edges of the bill being perfectly smooth, (which, if observed, is omitted by Latham,) and in the general colour of the body, which was a dusky gray, the rest of the plumage and external characters strictly corresponded with his description of the black-billed species.

1285. The mandibles of the Yellow-breasted Toucan.

Ramphastos Tucanus—*Gm: Lin:* (Le Toucan à Collier Jaune—*Levaill:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Ois.* ii. *pl.* 4.

Habitat.—South America, Brazil, Guiana, &c. *Mus. Brit.*

1286. The skull of the Yellow-breasted Toucan.

Ramphastos Tucanus. *Mus. Brit.*

1287. The skull of the Yellow-breasted Toucan. (The horny sheaths of the mandibles removed.)

Ramphastos Tucanus. *Mus. Brit.*

1288. The skull of the Red-billed Toucan.

Ramphastos erythrorhynchos-*Gm: Lin:*(Le Toucan à gorge blanche-*Buff:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Ois.* ii. *pl.* 3. Buff: *pl. enl.* 262. Shaw, *Zool.* viii. *pl.* 47.

Habitat.—South America, Cayenne, Guiana and Brazil.

Mus. Brit.

1289. The horny sheath of the upper mandible of a Red-billed Toucan.

Mus. Brit.

1290. The lower mandible of a Toucan. ***(Species uncertain.)***

Genus Psittacus.—*(Lin:)*

1291. The skull of the Blue and Yellow Maccaw.

Psittacus Ararauna—*Lin:* (L'Ara bleu—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Perr. pl.* 3. Shaw, *Zool.* viii. *pl.* 54.

Habitat.—Guiana, Brazil, and Surinam; also the Island of Jamaica.

Hunterian.

1292. The skull and upper mandible of the great Red and blue Maccaw. (Showing the moveable articulation between them.)

Psittacus Macao. (Ara Macao—*Levaill:*)

Fig.—Levaill: *Perr.* i. *pl.* 1, 2, 3. Shaw, *Zool.* viii. *pl.* 53.

Habitat.—Guiana, Brazil, and other parts of South America.

Hunterian.

1293. The skeleton of the Ash-coloured Parrot.

Psittacus erythacus—*Lin:* (Perroquet cendré ou Jaco—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *pl. enl.* 311. Levaill: *Perr. pl.* 99,103. Johnst: *av. pl.* 15. *f.* 7.

Habitat.—Various parts of Africa.

Presented by W. H. Clift.

1294. A vertical section of the skull of a Parrot.

Hunterian.

Order GALLINÆ.—*(Lin:)*

Genus Crax.—*(Lin:)*

1295. The skull of the Crested Curassow.

Crax Alector—*Lin:* (Indian Cock—*Pitf:* Hocco de la Guiane—*Buff:*)

Fig.—*Nat. Misc. pl.* 117. Male. Lin: *Trans.* iv. *pl.* x. *f.* 2, 3. Trachea. Sloane's *Jamaica. pl.* 260. Will: *Orn. tab.* 28.

Habitat.—Guiana, and other parts of South America.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Genus Penelope.—*(Merrem:)*

1296. The sternum and trachea of the Marail Guan.

Penelope Marail—*Gm: Lin: Temm:* (Faisan Verdatre de Cayenne—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Buff: *pl. enl.* 338. Lin: *Trans.* iv. *pl.* 9. *f.* 2. Trachea. Bonat: *Tab. Encyc. Orn. pl.* 83. *f.* 4.

Habitat.—Guiana: also Rio de Janeiro.

Hunterian.

Genus Numida.—*(Lin:)*

1297. The sternum and trachea of the Crested Pintado, or African Guinea-bird.

Numida cristata—*Lin:* (Peintade à Crête—*Sonnin:*)

Fig.—*Nat. Misc. pl.* 757. Pallas, *Spic.* iv. tab. 2.

Habitat.—Africa.

1298. The skeleton of the Guinea Pintado.

Numida Meleagris—*Lin:* (Gallus et Gallina Guineensis—*Ray.*
La Peintade—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Bewick's *Birds. pl.* p. 293. Buff: ii. *pl.* 4. *pl. enl.* 108.

Habitat.—Originally Africa.

Hunterian.

Genus Phasianus.—*(Lin:)*

1299. The skeleton of a large domestic Cock.

Phasianus gallus—*Lin:* (Gallus domesticus et Gallina—*Briss:*
Le Coq commun—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 26. Bewick's *Birds.* i. *pl.* p. 276. Buff: ii. *pl.* 2.

Habitat.—Most parts of the World.

1300. The skull of a variety of the common Fowl, having a spherical bony cyst above the orbits.

Phasianus gallus. (Gallina vertice tuberoso—*Pall:*)

Whether this peculiarity of the skull should properly constitute a variety, is uncertain; being, apparently, the result of disease alone; the latter opinion is supported by the authority of Pallas.

Hunterian.

1301. The left tarsus of a domestic Fowl, which was the subject of an experiment made by Mr. Hunter, to illustrate the growth of bone.

The length of the bone at the time of the experiment was 2 inches 7-8ths, and the extent of the space included between two small apertures made by cauterization near each of its extremities, was 1 inch 8-12ths; the growth of the bone was, subsequently, allowed to continue for a certain period, when the animal was killed. The length of the bone was then found to have increased to 3 inches 5-8ths, while the space between the apertures was 1 inch 11-12ths; the addition beyond the points of cauterization being more than double that of the increase of the space between them.

Hunterian.

1302. The right tarsus of an adult Fowl, in longitudinal section.

In this instance the bone, when young, was perforated near each extremity, and a small shot introduced into the openings: the length of the bone at that period was 2 inches 3-8ths, and the extent of space between the shots, 1 inch 5-8ths. The length in its present state is 3 inches 7-8ths, the distance between the shots, which are now in the medullary cavity, having undergone vo visible increase.

Hunterian.

Genus Tetrao.—*(Lin:)*

1303. The skull of the American Ruffed Grous.

Tetrao Umbellus—*Lin:* (Attagen Pennsylvaniæ—*Briss:*
Coq de Bruyere à fraise—*Buff:*)

Fig.—*Philos. Trans.* xlviii. *pl.* 15. Edw: *Birds. pl.* 248.

Habitat.—Various parts of North America.

Hunterian.

Genus Columba.—*(Lin:)*

1304. The skull of the Ring Pigeon.

Columba Palumbus—*Lin:* (Palumbus torquatus—*Ray.*
Pigeon Ramier—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Lewin's *Birds.* iv. *pl.* 129. Bewick, i. *pl.* p. 270. Buff: *pl. enl.* 316.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe.

1305. The skeleton of the great Crowned Pigeon.

Columba coronata—*Lin:* (Phasianus cristatus Indicus—*Briss:*
Faisan couronné des Indes—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Edw: *Birds. pl.* 338. *Nat. Misc. pl.* 457. Buff: *pl. enl.* 118.

Habitat.—The Molucca Islands.

Mus. Brookes.

1306. The sternum of the great Crowned Pigeon.

Hunterian.

1307. The skeleton of the Blue-headed Pigeon.

Columba cyanocephalus—*Lin:* (Columbi-galline à cravate noir—*Temm:*
Tourterelle de la Jamaique—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Temm: *Pig. fol. pl.* 3. Buff: *pl. enl.* 174.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe.

Presented by W. H. Clift, 1827.

Order GRALLÆ.—*(Lin:)*

Section Brevipennes—*(Cuv:)*

Genus Struthio.

1308. The skeleton of an adult male Ostrich.

Struthio Camelus—*Lin:* (L'Autruche—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Cheselden's *Osteog. cap.* 5. Skeleton. Wood's *Zoogr.* i. *pl.* 21. Buff: i. *pl.* 29. *pl. enl.* 457.

Habitat.—Africa, and the adjacent parts of Asia.

Mus. Brit.

1309. The skeleton of a young Ostrich.

Struthio Camelus.

Hunterian.

1310. The skeleton of a very young Ostrich. From the Cape of Good Hope.

Struthio Camelus.

Purchased 1828.

1311. The first cervical vertebra of an Ostrich.

Hunterian.

1312. Three cervical vertebræ of an Ostrich, articulated to show the structure of the joint.

Hunterian.

1313. The sternum of an Ostrich, with the sterno-costal bones attached on the left side.

Hunterian.

1314. The third sterno-costal bone of an Ostrich, right side.

Hunterian.

1315. The sixth sterno-costal bone of an Ostrich, right side.

Hunterian.

1316. The right scapula of an Ostrich.

Hunterian.

1317. The left humerus of an Ostrich, in longitudinal section.
Hunterian.

1318. The left ulna of an Ostrich.
Hunterian.

1319. The fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ of an Ostrich, articulated to show the structure of the joint.
Hunterian.

1320. The sixth dorsal vertebra, with the left rib, articulated.
Hunterian.

1321. The seventh and eighth dorsal vertebræ of an Ostrich.
Hunterian.

1322. The first rib of an Ostrich, right side.
Hunterian.

1323. The second rib of an Ostrich, right side.
Hunterian.

1324. The fourth rib of an Ostrich, right side.
Hunterian.

1325. The fifth rib of an Ostrich, right side.
Hunterian.

1326. The seventh rib of an Ostrich, right side.
Hunterian.

1327. The ninth rib of an Ostrich, right side.
Hunterian.

1328. The ninth rib of an Ostrich, left side.
Hunterian.

1329. The right femur of an Ostrich, in longitudinal section, to show its internal cancellated structure.
Hunterian.

1330. The right femur of an Ostrich, in longitudinal section.
Hunterian.

1331. The right femur of a young Ostrich.
Hunterian.

1332. The head and neck of the left femur of a young Ostrich, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

1333. The inferior extremity of the left femur of a young Ostrich, in section.

Hunterian.

1334. The right tibia of an Ostrich, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

1335. The right tibia of a young Ostrich.

Hunterian.

1336. The left fibula of a young Ostrich.

Hunterian.

1337. The right tarsus of a young Ostrich.

Hunterian.

1338. The right tarsus of an Ostrich, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

Genus Casuarius.—*(Briss:)*

1339. The skeleton of a young New Holland Cassowary. ***(The skull deficient.)***

Casuarius Novæ Hollandiæ—*Lath:*

Fig.—Phillips' *Bot. Bay. pl.* p. 271. White's *Journ. pl.* p. 129. *Nat. Misc. pl.* 99.

Habitat.—New Holland. *Hunterian.*

1340. The skull of an adult New Holland Cassowary.

Casuarius Novæ Hollandiæ.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1341. The tarsus and phalanges of the extremity of an adult Emeu, or Galeated Cassowary.

Casuarius Emeu—*Lath:* (Struthio Casuarius—*Lin:* Le Casoar—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 136. Grew's *Mus. pl.* 27. Buff: *pl. enl.* 313.

Habitat.—The Banda and Molucca Islands, Java, Sumatra, &c.

Hunterian.

Section PRESSIROSTRES.

Genus OTIS.—*(Lin:)*

1342. The skull of the Great Bustard. Female.

Otis Tarda—*Lin:* (La grande Outard—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 32. Buff: *pl. enl.* 245.

Habitat.—Most parts of the Old Continent.

Hunterian.

Genus CHARADRIUS.—*(Lin:)*

1343. The skeleton of the Long-legged Plover.

Charadrius Himantopus—*Gm: Lin:* (L'Echasse—*Buff:* Himantopus—*Briss:* Charadrius Autumnalis—*Hasselq:* Œdicnemus longipes?—*Geoff:*)

Fig.—Bewick's *Birds.* ii. *pl.* p. 4. White's *Selb. pl.* p. 258. Will: *Orn. tab.* 54. Buff: *pl. enl.* 878.

Habitat.—Various parts of the Old and New World. Rare in Great Britain.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus HÆMANTOPUS.—*(Lin:)*

1344. The Skull of the Black Oyster-catcher.

Hæmantopus niger—*Temm:* (Hæmantopus corpore toto nigro—*Forst:*)

Fig.— ?

Habitat.—New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, Terra del Fuego, New Zealand, and the Island of Curaçoa.

Hunterian.

1345. The skull of the Pied Oyster-catcher.

Hæmantopus ostralegus—*Lin:* (L'Huitrier—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Donov: *Birds,* iii. *pl.* 62. Lewin, v. *pl.* 188. *Brit Zool.* ii. *pl.* 74. Buff: *pl. enl.* 929. Latham's *Birds,* ix. *pl.* clvi.

Habitat.—Most parts of the Old Continent; also found in North America, and is common in England.

Section CULTRIROSTRES.

Genus GRUS.—*(Cuv:)*

1346. The skull of the Crowned Heron.

Ardea Pavonio—*Lin:* (Grus Balearica—*Ray.*
Crowned African Crane—*Edw:* L'Oiseau Royal—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 48. Buff: *pl. enl.* 265. Male. Edw: *Birds, pl.* 192.
Habitat.—Africa, particularly the Coast of Guinea.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1347. The skull of the Crowned Heron.

Ardea Pavonia.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1348. The skull of the Common Crane.

Ardea Grus—*Lin:* (Grus cinerea—*Temm:* Le Grue—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Lewin's *Birds.* iv. *pl.* 143. Will: *Orn. tab.* 48. Buff: *pl. enl.* 769.
Habitat.—Northern Europe, and Asia; (Sweden, Russia, Kamtschatka, Egypt, Aleppo, India, &c.)

Hunterian.

1349. The skull of the Demoiselle Crane.

Ardea Virgo—*Lin:* (La Grue de Numidie—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Wood's *Zoog.* i. *pl.* 22. Edw: *Birds. pl.* 134. Buff: *pl. enl.* 241.
Habitat.—Africa and Asia.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1350. The skull of the Demoiselle Crane.

Ardea Virgo.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1351. A longitudinal section of the skull of a Crane.

Ardea ? *Hunterian.*

Genus CANCROMA.—*(Lin:)*

1352. The Skull of the Cinereous Boat-bill.

Cancroma cochlearia—*Lin:* (Le Savacou—*Buff:*)
Fig.—*Nat. Misc. pl.* 713. Buff: *pl. enl.* 38.
Habitat.—Various parts of South America. *Mus. Brit.*

Genus Ardea.—*(Cuv:)*

1353. The skeleton of the Common Heron.

Ardea cinerea et Ardea major—*Lin:* (Ardea cristata—*Briss:*
Le Héron huppé—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Cheseld: *Osteogr. introd.* Skeleton. Lewin's *Birds.* iv. *pl.* 118.
Buff: *pl. enl.* 755. Will: *Orn. tab.* 49.

Habitat.—Most parts of the globe, in their migratory state.

This specimen was brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

Purchased 1828.

1354. The skeleton of the Cyrus or Indian Crane.

Ardea antigone—*Lin:* (Grus orientalis Indica—*Briss:*)

Fig.—Edw: *Birds. pl.* 45. Gerin: iv. *pl.*417.Will: *Orn. tab.* 48. Trachea.

Habitat.—Various parts of India.

The term *Cyrus,* by which this species of Crane is generally known, is a corruption of the Indian name applied to it, of *Sawrace,* and *Serass.*

This animal was in a living state in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change.

Purchased.

1355. The sternum and trachea of the Cyrus or Indian Crane.

In this specimen the peculiar course and extent of the trachea within the keel of the sternum are shown in a young animal; the four following specimens being of animals further advanced in age.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1811.

1356. The sternum of the Indian Crane, showing the course of the trachea within it.

Hunterian.

1357. The sternum and trachea of the Indian Crane.

Presented by W. Clift, 1813.

1358. The sternum and trachea of the Indian Crane.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1811.

1359. The sternum and trachea of the Indian Crane.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1811.

1360. The skull of the great White Heron.

Ardea alba—*Lin:* (Ardea alba major—*Ray.* Le Héron blanc—*Buff:*)
Fig.—*Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 62. Will: *Orn. tab.* 49. Buff: *pl. enl.* 886.
Habitat.—Various parts of Europe, and North America.

Hunterian.

1361. The skull of the Bittern.

Ardea Stellaris—*Lin:* (Le Butor d'Europe—*Cuv: &c.*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 50, 52. Hayes's *Birds. pl.* 19. Buff: *pl. enl.* 789.
Habitat.—Common in England, and various parts of the Continent of Europe; found also in Asia and Africa.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Genus Ciconia.—*(Cuv:)*

1362. The skull of the American Stork.

Ardea Maguari—*Gm: Lin:* (Ciconia Americana—*Briss:*)
Habitat.—The warmer parts of North America, and particularly Brazil.

Hunterian.

1363. The skeleton of the Adjutant, or Gigantic Crane.

Ardea Argala—*Lath:* (Ardea dubia—*Gm: Lin:* Argill or Hurgill—*Ives.*)
Fig.—*Gen. Synop. Supp. pl.* 115. Lath: *Birds.* ix. *pl.* cxlvi.
Habitat.—India, particularly Bengal.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1364. The skull of the Gigantic Crane.

Ardea Argala.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1365. The right and left spurious metacarpal or wing-bones of the Gigantic Crane.

Hunterian.

Section Longirostres.

Genus Scolopax. Sub-Genus Ibis.—*(Cuv:)*

1366. The mandibles of the Scarlet Ibis.

Scolopax rubra—*Lin:* (Tantalus ruber—*Gm:* Avis Porphyrio—*Seba.* Le Courlis rouge—*Buff:*)

Fig.—*Am. Orn.* iii. *pl.* 66. *f.* 2. Seba. i. *tab.* 62. *f.* 3. Buff: *pl. enl.* 80, 81.

Habitat.—America, and the West Indian Islands, particularly the Bahamas.

Mus. Brit.

Sub-Genus Scolopax.—*(Cuv:)*

1367. The skull of the Woodcock.

Scolopax rusticola—*Lin:* (La Bécasse—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 53. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 65. Buff: *pl. enl.* 885.

Habitat.—The Continent of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Calidris.—*(Cuv:)* Tringa.—*Temm:*

1368. The skull of the Ash-coloured Sandpiper.

Tringa cinerea et grisea—*Gm: Lin:* (La Maubèche—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Lewin. v. *pl.* 171. Will: *Am. Orn.* vii. *pl.* 57. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—Many parts of Great Britain; also North America.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Palamedea.—*(Lin:)*

1369. The bones of the wing of the American Horned Screamer.

Palamedea cornuta—*Lin:* (Le Kamichi—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 47. *Nat. Misc. pl.* 565. Buff: *pl. enl.* 451.

Habitat.—Various parts of South America; Cayenne, Guiana, Surinam, &c.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Rallus.—*(Lin:)*

1370. The skull of the Water Rail.

Rallus aquaticus—*Lin:* (Le Râle d'Eau—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 56. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 75. Buff: *pl. enl.* 749.

Habitat.—Europe.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1371. The skull of the Black Rail.

Rallus Niger—*Gm: Lin:*

Habitat.—The Cape of Good Hope.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Genus Fulica.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Fulica.—*(Briss.)*

1372. The skeleton of the Common Gallinule, or Coot.

Fulica Chloropus—*Lin:* (Fulica atra et œthiops—*Gm:*
Gallinula Chloropus—*Lath: &c.* Poule d'Eau—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 58. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 77. Buff: *pl. enl.* 877.

Habitat.—Most parts of England; the Continent of Europe, South America, and also the Island of Java.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Phœnicopterus.—*(Lin:)*

1373. The skeleton of the Red Flamingo.

Phœnicopterus ruber—*Lin:* (Le Flammant—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Seba. *Mus. tab.* 67. *Am. Orn.* v. *pl.* 66. *f.* 4. Will: *Orn. tab.* 60. Buff: *pl. enl.* 63.

Habitat.—The warmer parts of Europe, and almost all parts of Africa. This specimen was brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

Purchased 1828.

1374. The skull of the Red Flamingo.

Phœnicopterus ruber.

Hunterian.

Order PALMIPEDES.—*(Cuv:)*

Section Brachypteres.

Genus Colymbus.—*(Lin:)*

1375. **The pelvis and leg of the Red-throated Diver, or Loon, showing the peculiar elongation of the head of the tibia.**

Colymbus Septentrionalis—*Lin:* (Plongeon à gorge rouge—*Buff:* Mergus gutture rubra—*Briss:*)

Fig.—*Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 85. Edw: *Birds. pl.* 97. Buff: *pl. enl.* 308.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of Europe, and North America.

Mus. Brookes.

Genus Alca.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Fratercula.—*(Briss:)*

1376. **The skull of the Puffin Auk.**

Alca arctica—*Lin:* (Anas arctica—*Ray.* Le Macareux—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 65. Buff: *pl. enl.* 275.

Habitat.—Various parts of the British Coast, and the adjacent Islands; also North America, particularly in Carolina.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1377. **The skull of a young Puffin Auk.**

Alca arctica.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Alca.

1378. **The skull of the Razor-billed Auk.**

Alca torda—*Lin:* (Pingouin macroptére—*Temm:* Le Pingouin commun—*Cuv:*)

Habitat.—The Arctic Asiatic shores, and some parts of the Medeterranean Sea.

Mus. Brit.

1379. The skull of a Razor-billed Auk.

Alca torda.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1380. The skull of the little Auk,

Alca alle—*Lin:* (Uria alle—*Temm:* Greenland Dove—*Albin:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 59. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 82. Bewick. ii. *pl. p.* 172.
Habitat.—The north of Europe, as far as Spitzbergen. Sometimes met with in England.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1381. The skull of the Great Auk.

Alca impennis—*Lin:* (Alca major—*Briss:* Le grand Pingouin—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 65. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 81. Buff: *pl. enl.* 367.
Habitat.—The coast of Norway, the Ferroe Isles, Greenland, Iceland, &c

Hunterian.

1382. The skull of the Great Auk.

Alca impennis.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Aptenodytes.—*(Forst:)*

1383. The skull of the Patagonian Penguin.

Aptenodytes Patachonica—*Gm: Lin:* (Grand Manchot—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Wood's *Zoog.* i. *pl.* 25. *Nat. Misc. pl* 409. *Buff: pl. enl.* 975.
Habitat.—New Georgia, New Guinea, the Falkland Islands, &c.

Presented by Sir William Blizard.

1384. The bones of the wing of a Patagonian Penguin.

Presented by Sir William Blizard.

1385. The bones of the wings of a Patagonian Penguin.

Hunterian.

1386. The bones of the feet of a Patagonian Penguin.

Hunterian.

1387. The skull of the Crested Penguin.

Aptenodytes chrysocome—*Gm: Lin:* (Manchot Sauteur—*Buff:*)

Fig.—*Nat. Misc. pl.* 437. Buff: *pl. enl.* 984.

Habitat.—Falkland Islands; Van Dieman's Land, and various parts of New Holland.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Section LONGIPENNES.

Genus PROCELLARIA.—*(Lin:)*

1388. The skull of the Giant Petrel.

Procellaria gigantea—*Gm: Lin:* (Osprey Petrel—*Forst:*)

Fig.—*Gen. Syn.* vi. *pl.* 100. Lath: *Birds.* x. *pl.* clxxvi.

Habitat.—Staaten Land, Terra del Fuego, the Island of Desolation, and others in the South Seas: also found off the coasts of Nootka Sound, and some other parts of North America.

Hunterian.

1389. The skull of the Fulmar or St. Kilda Petrel.

Procellaria glacialis—*Lin:* (Procellaria cinerea—*Briss:* Fulmar, ou Pétrel-Puffin gris blanc—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Martin's *St. Kilda.* iv. *pl.* 82. Lewin's *Birds.* vii. *pl.* 217. Buff: *Hist Nat.* ix. *pl.* 59.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of Great Britain: the Island of St. Kilda, &c.

Hunterian.

1390. The skull of the Pintado or Cape Petrel.

Procellaria Capensis—*Lin:* (Le Pétrel tacheté—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Damp: *Voy.* iii. *pl.* p. 96. *f.* 1. Edw: *Birds, pl.* 90. Buff: *pl. enl.* 964.

Habitat.—The Cape of Good Hope, and adjacent parts.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Genus DIOMEDEA.—*(Lin:)*

1391. The skeleton of the Wandering Albatross. From the Cape of Good Hope.

Diomedea exulans—*Lin:* (Plautus Albatrus—*Klein:* Man of War Bird—*Grew.*)

Fig.—Edw: *Birds. pl.* 88. Grew's *Mus. tab.* 6. *f.* 1. Buff: *pl. enl.* 237.
Habitat.—About the Cape of Good Hope: also Kamtschatka, and the adjacent islands.

Purchased 1828.

1392. The skull of an Albatross.
Diomedea exulans.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1393. The skull of an Albatross.
Diomedea exulans.

Hunterian.

1394. The skull of an Albatross.
Diomedea exulans.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1395. The skull of an Albatross. ***(Imperfect.)***
Diomedea exulans.

Presented by Sir William Blizard. 1811.

1396. The right radius and ulna of an Albatross.

Hunterian.

1397. The left radius and ulna of an Albatross.

Hunterian.

Genus Larus.—*(Lin:)*

1398. The skull of the Great Gull.
Larus icthyætus—*Lath: Gm:* (Mauve—*Temm:*)
Fig.—Gm: *Reise.* i. *tab.* 30. 31.
Habitat.—Principally the borders of the Caspian Sea.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1399. The skull of the Black-backed Gull.
Larus marinus—*Lin:* (Le Goëland à manteau noir—*Cuv:*
Great Black and White Gull—*Will:*)
Fig.—Will: *Eng. pl.* 67. Lewin's *Birds.* vi. *pl.* 208. Buff: *pl. enl.* 990.
Habitat.—Various parts of England, but most numerous about Iceland.

Hunterian.

1400. The skull of the Black-backed Gull.

Larus marinus.

Hunterian.

1401. The skull of the Laughing or Black-headed Gull.

Larus atricilla—*Lin:* (Larus ridibunda—*Briss:*
Larus minor capite nigro—*Klein.*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 66, 67. Bewick's *Birds.* ii. *pl.* p. 228.

Habitat.—Various parts of Russia and America; the Bahama Islands, and also in England.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1402. The skull of the Brown or Skua Gull.

Larus catarractes—*Lin:* (Le Goëland brun—*Buff:* Larus fuscus—*Briss:*)

Fig.—Will: *Eng. pl.* 67. Lewin's *Birds.* vi. *pl.* 211. *Brit. Zool. fol. pl.* L. 6.

Hunterian.

1403. The skull of the Common Gull.

Larus canus—*Lin:* (La grande Mouette cendrée—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 76. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 89. *f.* 2. Buff: *pl. enl.* 977.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe: also in some parts of Africa and America.

Hunterian.

Genus Sterna.—*(Lin:)*

1404. The skull of the Common Tern.

Sterna Hirundo—*Lin:* (La grande Hirondelle de Mer—*Buff:*
Sea Swallow—*Will:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 68. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 90. Buff: *pl. enl.* 987.

Habitat.—The English Coasts: various parts of Northern Europe, and also in Asia.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Genus Rhynchops.—*(Lin:)*

1405. The mandibles of the Black Skimmer.

Rhynchops nigra—*Lin:* (Plotos rostro conico inæquali—*Klein:*
Le Bec en ciseau—*Buff:* Cutwater—*Catesb:*)

Fig.—Edw: *Birds. pl.* 281. Buff: *pl. enl.* 357. *Am. Orn.* vii. *pl.* 60. *f.* 4.

Habitat.—Various parts of America: New York to Guiana, Cayenne, and Surinam: also Paraguay, Buenos Ayres, and Brazil; and in some parts of India.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Section TOTIPALMES.—*(Cuv:)*

Genus PELECANUS.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus ONOCROTALUS.—*(Briss:)*

1406. The skull of the White Pelican.

Pelecanus onocrotalus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 63. Buff: *Hist. Nat.* viii. *pl.* 25. *pl. enl.* 87. Edw: *Birds. pl.* 92.

Habitat.—Many of the warmer parts of the Continent of Europe, but principally the torrid zone.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1407. The skull of a Large Pelican. From the Himalayan Mountains.

Pelecanus onocrotalus.

Presented by Lieut. Colonel Finch, 1830.

1408. The skull of a Pelican.

Pelecanus onocrotalus.

Hunterian.

1409. The skull of a Pelican.

Pelecanus onocrotalus.

Hunterian.

1410. The skull of a Pelican.

Pelecanus onocrotalus.

Hunterian.

1411. The skull of a Pelican.

Pelecanus onocrotalus.

Hunterian.

1412. The right clavicle of a Pelican.

Hunterian.

1413. The left clavicle of a Pelican, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

1414. The right humerus of a Pelican, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

1415. The left humerus of a Pelican.

Hunterian.

1416. The right ulna of a Pelican, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

1417. The left ulna and radius of a Pelican.

Hunterian.

1418. The right metacarpal bone of a Pelican, in longitudinal section.

Hunterian.

1419. The left metacarpal bones of a Pelican.

Hunterian.

1420. The bones of the legs of a Pelican.

Hunterian.

1421. The lower mandible of a Pelican, one half of which is in longitudinal section to show its structure.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus PHALACROCORAX.—*(Briss:)*

1422. The skull of the Common Corvorant.

Pelecanus carbo—*Lin:* (Corvus aquaticus—*Ray.* Le Cormoran—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 63. Bewick's *Birds.* ii. *pl.* 381. *Brit. Zool. fol. pl.* i. Buff: *pl. enl.* 927.

Habitat.—Many parts of England: found in Russia, India, China: also some parts of North America, and at the Cape of Good Hope.

Hunterian.

1423. The skull of a Corvorant.

Pelecanus carbo.

Mus. Brookes.

1424. The skull of the Lesser Corvorant, or Shag.

Pelecanus graculus—*Lin:* (Corvus aquaticus minor—*Ray.*
Le petit Cormoran ou Nigaud—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Bewick's *Birds.* ii. *pl.* p. 290. Will: *Eng. pl.* 63. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 102.

Habitat.—Similar to the Corvorant.

Hunterian.

Sub-Genus Sula.

1425. The skull of the Gannet, or Soland Goose.

Pelecanus Bassanus—*Lin:* (Sula bassana—*Briss:* Fou de bassan *Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 63. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 103. Buff: *pl. enl.* 278.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of Europe and America.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1426. The skull of a Soland Goose.

Pelecanus Bassanus.

Hunterian.

Section Lamellirostres.

Genus Anas.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Cygnus.—*(Meyer.)*

1427. The skeleton of the Wild or Whistling Swan.

Cygnus ferus—*Briss:* Anas cygnus—*Lin:* Cygne Sauvage—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 69. Head. Edw: *Birds. pl.* 150.
Lin. Trans. iv. *pl.* xii. *f.* 1. 2.

Habitat.—The Northern parts of the Old and New World.

Presented to Mr. Brookes by —— Lightfoot, Esq.

Mus. Brookes.

1428. The skull of the Wild Swan.

Cygnus ferus.

Hunterian.

1429. The skull of a Wild Swan, in longitudinal section.

Cygnus ferus.

Hunterian.

1430. The sternum of a Wild Swan. Male.

Prepared by Mr. André.

In this and the following specimens, the peculiar course of the trachea within the carina of the sternum is shown. To the great length of the windpipe in this species, is to be attributed the remarkably loud and harsh voice the animal possesses, from whence the name *Hooper*, or *Whistling Swan*, has been derived; and is applied in contradistinction to the domestic or *Mute Swan*, in which, as in most other birds, the trachea proceeds at once to the lungs, without entering the sternum.

In the female of the wild species, the course of the trachea is much more limited than in the male, seldom penetrating the sternum to a greater extent than from three to four inches.

Purchased 1812.

1431. The sternum of a Wild Swan. Male.

Mus. Brookes.

1432. The sternum of a Wild Swan.

Hunterian.

1433. The sternum and bones of the trunk of a Wild Swan.

Hunterian.

1434. The sternum of a Wild Swan.

Hunterian.

1435. The sternum of a Wild Swan.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1813.

1436. The sternum of Bewick's Wild Swan.

Cygnus Bewickii.

The bird to which this specimen appertains had hitherto been confounded with the ordinary Hooper, or Whistling Swan. Mr. Yarrel,

has, however, pointed out the difference existing between them, in a paper on that subject in the Linnæan transactions, accompanied by figures representing the state of the trachea in birds of his newly described species at different ages; in which the horizontal situation of the trachea within the flat part of the sternum, in addition to the vertical course it takes in the interior of the carina, is shown.

Vide Lin. Trans. Vol. xvi. Part 2. p. 445. *pl.* 24, 25.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1437. The skull of the Common or Mute Swan.

Anas olor—*Gm:* (Le Cygne—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 69. *Brit. Zool.* ii. *pl.* 60. Bewick. *pl.* p. 277. Buff: *pl. enl.* 913.

Habitat.—In their wild state, in Russia and Siberia: by domestication, common in England, &c.

Hunterian.

1438. The skull of the Common Swan.

Anas olor.

Hunterian.

1439. The skull of the Common Swan.

Anas olor.

Hunterian.

1440. The skeleton of the Black Swan.

Anas atrata—*Lath:* (Anas plutonia—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—*Nat. Misc. pl.* 108. D'Entrecast: *Voy.* i. *pl.* 9.

Habitat.—New Holland.

The animal was in a living state in the menagerie at Exeter 'Change.

Purchased 1824.

1441. The sternum of the Black Swan.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1813.

Sub-Genus Anser.—*(Briss:)*

1442. The skeleton of the Egyptian or Cape Goose.

Anser Ægyptiaca—*Lin:* (L'Oie d'Egypte—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 71. *f.* 1.? Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 287. Buff: *pl. enl.* 379.

Habitat.—Egypt, the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of Africa.

Mus. Brookes.

Sub-Genus Anas.—*(Meyer.)*

1443. The skull of the Eider Duck. Female.

Anas mollissima—*Lin:* (Great Black and White Duck—*Edw:* L'Oie à Duvet, Eider—*Buff:* Anas S. Cuthberti—*Will:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 76. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 214. Buff: *pl. enl.* 208.

Habitat.—The Northern regions of Europe: also in the United States of America.

Hunterian.

1444. The skull of the Velvet Duck.

Anas fusca—*Lin:* (Anas nigra major—*Briss:* Grande ou double Macreuse—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 70. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 322. Buff: *pl. enl.* 956. Male.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1445. The skull of the Tufted Duck.

Anas fuligula—*Lin:* (Anas cristata—*Ray.* Morillon—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 73. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 372. Buff: *pl. enl.* 1001.

Habitat.—Several parts of England during the winter; the Continent of Europe, and also in Russia.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1446. The skull of the Shoveller Duck.

Anas clypeata—*Lin:* (Anas platyrynchos—*Ray.* Souchet—*Buff:*)

Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 74. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 345. Buff: *pl. enl.* 971, 972.

Habitat.—The Continent of Europe: also in North America and some parts of India: rare in England.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1447. The skull of the Mallard or Wild Duck.

Anas Boschas—*Lin:* (Boschas major—*Ray.* Canard Sauvage—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 72. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 327. Buff: *pl. enl.* 776, 777.
Habitat.—In its varieties, widely spread throughout the Continent of Europe: found in India and China: common in England, particularly Lincolnshire.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1448. The skull of the Gargany Duck.

Anas Querquedula—*Lin:* (Sarcelle—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 74. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 374. Buff: *pl. enl.* 946. Male.
Habitat.—Common in England during the winter, but migrating on the Continent, northwards to Russia and Siberia, and southwards to Italy and Spain, and from thence to India.

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

1449. The skull of a Duck, from New Holland.

Anas Carpentaria.?

Presented by W. Bullock, Esq.

Genus Mergus.—*(Lin:)*

1450. The skull of the Goosander Merganser.

Mergus merganser—*Lin:* (Serrator—*Klein:* Le Harle—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 64. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 254. Buff: *pl. enl.* 951.
Habitat.—The Orkneys and Hebrides; and the Northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

1451. The skull of the Smew.

Mergus albellus—*Lin:* (Mergus major cirrhatus—*Ray.*
Le petit Harle huppé—*Buff:*)
Fig.—Will: *Orn. tab.* 64. Bewick, ii. *pl.* p. 264. Buff: *pl. enl.* 449.
Habitat.—Various parts of England during the winter: migratory in the Northern parts of Europe and America.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Class REPTILIA.

Order Chelonia.

Genus Testudo.—*(Lin:)*

LAND TORTOISES.

1452. **The dorsal part of the shell, or carapace, of the European, or Greek Land Tortoise.**

Testudo græca—*Lin:*

Fig.—Schoepff, *Test. tab.* viii. ix. Bojanus, *Anat. Testud. Europ.*

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe; Greece, Italy, Sardinia, &c.

Mus. Brit.

1453. **The carapace of an European Land Tortoise.**

Testudo græca.

Mus. Brit.

1454. **The carapace of an European Land Tortoise.**

Testudo græca.

Mus. Lev.

1455. **The shell of a very large Indian Tortoise.**

Testudo Indica—*Lin: Perrault.*

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xii.

The animal was a native of the Seychalla Islands, and was being sent as a present to General De Caen, governor of the Isle of France, in the French Corvette *Gobe Mouche*, which was captured by Captain Corbet, of the *Nereide*, and the animal brought to the Cape of Good Hope. It was sent to England by Admiral Bertie, who commanded at the Cape, and remained in a living state at Petworth, the seat of the Earl of Egremont, from August, 1809, until April, 1810. Its weight was 207 lbs. Length of the shell 4 feet, diameter 3 feet, height 1 foot 6 inches;—the first two measurements including the convexity of the shell.

From the Earl of Egremont, by the hands of Sir E. Home, Bart., 1810.

1456. **Shell of an Indian Tortoise.**
Testudo Indica.
Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart.

1457. **Shell of an Indian Tortoise.**
Testudo Indica.
Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1810.

1458. **Shell of an Indian Tortoise.**
Testudo Indica.
Presented by Mrs. Robinson, 1812.

1459. **Incipient shell of a fœtal Indian Tortoise.**
Testudo Indica.
Mus. Brit.

1460. **The left os humeri of a large Indian Tortoise, in longitudinal section.**
Hunterian.

1461. **Shell of the Radiated Tortoise.**
Testudo radiata—*Shaw.* (Testudo tesselata major—*Grew.*)
Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* ii. Daud : ii. *pl.* xxvi.
Habitat.—Madagascar; Jamaica. ?

1462. **Shell of a Radiated Tortoise.**
Testudo radiata. *Hunterian.*

1463. **Shell of a Radiated Tortoise.**
Testudo radiata.
Mus. Lev.

1464. **The abdominal part of the shell, or plastron, of a Radiated Tortoise.**
Mus Lev.

1465. **The plastron of a Radiated Tortoise.**
Mus. Lev.

1466. **Shell of the Hercules Tortoise.**
Testudo Hercules—*Spix.*
Fig.—Spix, *tab.* xiv.
Habitat.—Brazil. *Mus. Brit.*

1467. Shell of the Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo geometrica—*Lin:* (Testudo tesselata minor—*Ray.*)

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* x.

Habitat.—Asia, Africa, and America.?

Mus. Lev.

1468. Shell of a Geometrical Tortoise. ***(Scutella deficient.)***

Testudo geometrica.

Mus. Brit.

1469. Shell of a Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo geometrica.

Mus. Lev.

1470. Shell of a Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo geometrica.

Mus. Lev.

1471. Shell of a Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo geometrica.

Mus. Lev.

1472. Shell of a Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo geometrica.

Mus. Lev.

1473. Shell of a Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo geometrica.

Mus. Lev.

1474. Shell of a variety of the Geometrical Tortoise.

Testudo tentoria—*Bell. Zool. Journ.* iii. p. 420.

Habitat.—Africa.?

Mus. Lev.

1475. Shell of the Tabulated Tortoise. **(*Scutella deficient.*)**

Testudo tabulata.

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xii. *f.* ii. *t.* xiii. *f.* i. ii. Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* 8.

Habitat.—Africa, South America.?

Mus. Brit.

1476. Shell of a Tabulated Tortoise.

Testudo tabulata.

Mus. Brit.

1477. **Shell of a Tabulated Tortoise.**
Testudo tabulata.
Mus. Brit.

1478. **Shell of a Stellated Tortoise.** ***(Scutella deficient.)***
Testudo stellata.
Mus. Brit.

1479. **Shell of a Stellated Tortoise.** **(*Scutella deficient.*)**
Testudo stellata.
Mus. Brit.

1480. **Shell of the Areolated Tortoise.**
Testudo areolata—*Thunberg*.
Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xxiii.
Habitat.—The East Indies; and, according to Seba, South America.
Mus. Lev.

1481. **Shell of the Denticulated Tortoise.**
Testudo denticulata—*Lin :*
Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* xiii. from this specimen.
Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xxviii. *fig.* 1.
Habitat.—North America.
Mus. Lev.

1482. **Shell of a Denticulated Tortoise.**
Testudo denticulata.
Mus. Lev.

1483. **Shell of Schweiger's Tortoise.**
Testudo Schweigeri—*Gray. Synop. Reptil.* Part 1.
Mus. Lev.

Genus Emys.

FRESH WATER TORTOISES.

1484. **The shell, skull, clavicles, scapulæ, and pelvis, of a small Fresh-water Tortoise.**
Emys.
Hunterian.

1485. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta. (Testudo picta—*Lin:*)
Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* x. Schœpff, *Test. tab.* iv.
Habitat.—The deep rivers of North America.
Mus. Lev.

1486. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta.
Mus. Brit.

1487. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta.
Mus. Lev.

1488. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta.
Mus. Brit.

1489. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta.
Mus. Brit.

1490. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta.
Mus. Brit.

1491. **Shell of the Painted Tortoise.**
Emys picta.
Mus. Brit.

Genus Cistuda.—*(Fleming.)*

1492. **Shell of the Leverian Box Terrapin.**
Cistuda Amboinensis. *Var.* Leveriana.
Habitat.—Amboyna. ?
Mus. Lev.

1493. **Shell of the American Box Terrapin.**
Cistuda clausa. (Testudo Carolina, et clausa—*Lin:*)
Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* vii. Grew, *tab.* iii. *f.* 2.
Habitat.—North America.
Mus. Brit.

1494. Shell of a Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa.

Mus. Brit.

1495. Shell of a Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa.

Mus. Brit.

1496. Shell of a Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa.

1497. Shell of a Box Terrapin. (***Scutella deficient.***)

Cistuda clausa.

Mus. Brit.

1498. Shell of a Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa.

Mus. Lev.

1499. Shell of a young Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa. (Terrapene nebulosa.? Bell, *Zool. Journ.* ii.)

Mus. Brit.

1500. Shell of a young Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa.

Mus. Lev.

1501. Shell of a young Box Terrapin.

Cistuda clausa.

Mus. Brit.

1502. Shell of the Three-keeled Kinosternon, or Pennsylvanian Box Terrapin.

Kinosternon longicaudatum—*Spix*. (Kinosternon Shavianum—*Bell.*
T. scorpioides—*Lacép:* T. tricarinata?—*Schœpff. et Daud:*
T. *var.* Pennsylvanica—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* xv. from this specimen. Schœpff, *Test. tab.* ii.?

Habitat.—North America.?

In "A Monograph of the Tortoises having a moveable Sternum," by Mr. Thomas Bell, in the second volume of the *Zool. Journal*, p. 302, amongst the species of the Genus Kinosternon (*Spix*) this is described as follows:—

" *Species* I. *Shavianum.*—K. Testâ elongato-ovatâ, tricarinatâ; scutis
" omnibus imbricatis, marginalibus 23; sterno posticè bifido.
" Testudo Pennsylvanica var. Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* iii. part 1. *p.* 61. *pl.* 15.
" *Habitat.*—?"

" Of this elegant species I have seen but a single specimen, now in my " collection, which, as I obtained it from a dealer who had long possessed " it, may, not improbably, be the identical one figured by Shaw, and " stated by him to have been in the Leverian Museum.————"

" The general colour of the upper shell is a very deep blackish brown; " the *sternum* and under part of the margin yellowish."

" As the brief account given by Dr. Shaw of this interesting species is " extremely vague and unsatisfactory, I have thought it necessary to enter " into a more detailed description of it; and have named it in honour to " that naturalist. It is remarkable that he should for one moment have " considered it as a variety of Testudo Pennsylvanica (*Gmel:*) to which it " bears scarcely the least general resemblance, and from which it differs " in so many essential characters. Of the animal itself unfortunately " nothing is known."

The *original specimen* however, alluded to by Mr. Bell, and figured by Dr. Shaw, was purchased by the College at the sale of the Leverian Museum, in the year 1806.

Mus. Lev.

1503. Shell of the Speckled Tortoise. ***(Polished.)***

Cistuda Europæa. (Testudo orbicularis—*Lin:* Le Jaune—*Lacép:* Testudo meleagris—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* v. Schœpff, *Test. tab.* 1.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe:—Italy, France, Prussia, Sardinia, Hungary, &c.

Mus. Lev.

1504. Shell of the Speckled Tortoise.

Cistuda Europæa.

Mus. Brit.

1505. Shell of a Speckled Tortoise.

Cistuda Europæa.

Mus. Brit

1506. Shell of a Speckled Tortoise.

Cistuda Europæa.

Hunterian.

1507. Shell of the Concentric Terrapin.

(*A variety*, having the concentric zones duplex.)

Emys concentrica.

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* ix. from this specimen. Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xv.

Habitat.—North America: also the Island of Jamaica.

Mus. Lev.

1508. Shell of a Concentric Terrapin.

Emys concentrica.

Mus. Lev.

1509. Shell of a Concentric Terrapin.

Emys concentrica.

Mus. Lev.

1510. Shell of a Concentric Terrapin.

Emys concentrica.

Mus. Brit.

1511. Shell of a young Concentric Terrapin.

Emys concentrica.

Mus. Brit.

1512. Shell of the Lettered Terrapin.

Emys Scripta. (Testudo Scabra—*Thunb :*)

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* iii. *fig.* iv. v.? Daud: *tab.* 21. *f.* 1.

Habitat.— ?

Mus Lev.

1513. Shell of a Lettered Tortoise.

Emys Scripta.

Mus. Lev.

1514. Shell of a young Lettered Tortoise.

Emys Scripta.

Mus. Lev.

1515. Shell of the common Terrapin, or Mud Tortoise.

Emys lutaria. (Testudo lutaria—*Lin:*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* vi. *f.* i. iii.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe; and also in Asia.

Mus. Brit.

1516. Shell of a Mud Tortoise.

Emys lutaria.

Mus. Brit.

1517. Shell of the Furrowed Terrapin.

Emys decussata—*Bell.*

Mus. Brit.

1518. Shell of a Furrowed Terrapin.

Emys decussata.

Mus. Lev.

1519. Shell of the Spengler Terrapin.

Emys Spengleri. (Testudo Spengleri—*Lin:* T. Serrata—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* ix. *f.* 2. from this specimen: and which is there described as a new species.

Habitat.— ?

Mus. Lev.

1520. Shell of the Spengler Terrapin.

Emys Spengleri.

Hunterian.

1521. Shell of the Serrated Terrapin.

Emys serrata. ? Gray, *Synop. Reptil.*

Mus. Brit.

1522. Shell of the Spotted Terrapin.

Emys punctata. (T. punctata—*Schœpff.* T. guttata—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* v.

Habitat.—The rivers and lakes of North America.

Mus. Brit.

1523. Shell of a Spotted Terrapin.

Emys punctata.

Mus. Lev.

1524. Shell of the Wrinkled Terrapin.

Emys rugosa. (Testudo rugosa—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* iv. from this specimen.

Habitat.— ?

Mus. Lev.

1525. Shell of the Specious Terrapin.

Emys speciosa—*Gray. Synop. Reptil.*

Habitat.—South America. ?

Mus. Brit.

Genus Chelys.—*(Duméril.)*

1526. Skeleton and shell of the Brazilian Matamata, or Fimbriated Tortoise.

Chelys fimbriata.—*Schn :* (Testudo fimbria—*Lin :*)

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xxi. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xi. *f.* 21, 24. Cranium.

Habitat.—Guiana.

This very singular species of tortoise was first described by M. Bruguiere in the *Journ. d'Histoire Naturelle.* No. 2. p. 253. *pl.* 13. Paris. 1792.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1826.

1527. Skull of the expanded Hydraspis, taken in the River Amazon, about 2000 miles from the mouth.

Emys expansa.

Fig.—Cuv : *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xi. *f.* 9, 12. Cranium. Spix. *tab.* ii. *f.* 1, 2, 3.

Cuvier considers this species as a link connecting the fresh-water with the marine tortoises.

Presented by Lieut. Mawe, R.N., 1829.

1528. Skull of a Fresh-water Tortoise. (Species uncertain.)

Emys.

Hunterian

CHELONIA.—*(Brongn:)*

MARINE TORTOISES.

1529. Skeleton and shell of a small Loggerhead Turtle. (*Scutella* 15, *marginal plates* 27.)

Testudo caretta—*Lin:* (La Caouane of French authors.)

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xvi. Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* xi. and xxiii. Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* xi. *f.* 1, 4.

Habitat.—The West Indian Seas: also in the Mediterranean; and on the coasts of Italy and Sicily.

Presented in a living state by the late William Norris, Esq., 1814.

1530. Bones of the plastron of a Loggerhead Turtle.

Hunterian.

1531. Skull of a gigantic Loggerhead Turtle.

Testudo caretta.

From a memorandum originally attached to this specimen, the animal to which it belonged weighed upwards of 1600 pounds.

Its dimensions are, (allowing for the occipital process, which has been broken away) length, 16 inches; width, 11 inches; height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Mus. Lev.

1532. Skull of a Loggerhead Turtle.

Testudo caretta.

Hunterian.

1533. Lower jaw of a Loggerhead Turtle.

Purchased.

1534. Shell of the Imbricated or Hawk's-bill Turtle.

Testudo imbricata—*Lin:*

Fig.—Schœpff, *Test. tab.* xviii.

Habitat.—The Asiatic and American Seas: also the Mediterranean.

Mus. Brit.

1535. Shell of the Imbricated or Hawk's-bill Turtle.

Testudo imbricata.

Mus. Lev.

1536. Skull of the Hawk's-bill Turtle.

Testudo imbricata.

Hunterian.

1537. Skull of a Hawk's-bill Turtle, in longitudinal section.

Testudo imbricata.

Hunterian.

1538. Lower jaw of a large Hawk's-bill Turtle.

Hunterian.

1539. Shell of a variety of the Green Turtle.

Testudo virgata—*Cuv:*

Fig.—Bruce, *Abyss. pl.* xlii. Guerin, *Icon. Reptil. tab.* 1. *f.* 4.

Habitat.— ?

Hunterian.

1540. Skeleton and shells of a variety of the Green Turtle.

Testudo virgata.

Hunterian.

1541. Skull of the common Green or Esculent Turtle.

Testudo Mydas—*Lin:* (Testudo viridis—*Schneider.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* xxii.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xi. *f.* 1, 2, 3, 4. Cranium.

Habitat.—The West Indian Seas.

Mus. Brit.

1542. Skull of the Green Turtle.

Testudo Mydas.

Mus. Brit.

1543. Skull of a Green Turtle.

Testudo Mydas.

Hunterian.

1544. Skull of a Green Turtle, which weighed 4 cwt.

Testudo Mydas.

Presented by Mr. Cuff, 1830.

1545. Skull of a Green Turtle, which weighed 360 lbs.
Testudo Mydas.
Presented by Mr. Cuff, 1825.

1546. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1547. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1548. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1549. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1550. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1551. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1552. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1553. Skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

1554. Longitudinal section of the skull of a Green Turtle.
Testudo Mydas.
Hunterian.

1555. The pelvis of a large Green Turtle, which weighed 4 cwt.
Presented by Mr. Cuff, 1830.

1556. The pelvis of a large Green Turtle.

Presented by Mr. Cuff, 1820.

1557. The pelvis of a Green Turtle.

Presented by Mr. Cuff, 1820.

1558. The bones of the anterior extremity of a Green Turtle.

Hunterian.

1559. The bones of the posterior extremity of a Green Turtle.

Hunterian.

1560. The bones of the anterior extremity of a young Green Turtle.

Hunterian.

Order SAURIA.

Genus Crocodilus.—*(Brongn:)*

1561. Skull of the great Gavial of the Ganges. Adult.

Crocodilus longirostris—*Schn:* (Lacerta gangetica—*Gmel:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* V. 2. *pl.* i. *f.* 2, 10.

Habitat.—The Ganges.

Presented by Nathaniel Wallick, Esq., 1812.

1562. Skull of the great Gavial of the Ganges. Adult.

Crocodilus longirostris.

Hunterian. ?

1563. Skull of the lesser or Slender-nosed Gavial.

Crocodilus tenuirostris—*Cuv:*

It appears doubtful whether this is a distinct species from the *Crocodilus longirostris.*

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

1564. Extremity of the lower jaw of the small Slender-nosed Gavial.

Hunterian.

1565. Teeth of a large Gavial.

Hunterian

1566. Skull of a young Egyptian or Nilotic Crocodile.

Crocodilus vulgaris—*Cuv:* (Le Crocodile vulgaire d'Egypt—*Ib:*
Lacerta Crocodilus *Lin: Gm:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* 1. *f.* 5. 12.

Habitat.—Africa:—the Nile.

Hunterian.

1567. Skull of a Nilotic Crocodile.

Crocodilus vulgaris.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1568. Skull of a Nilotic Crocodile.

Crocodilus vulgaris. (*Var.* recurvirostris. ?)

This skull presents a peculiarity in the direction of the snout,—which, at about three inches from its termination, is considerably elevated above the general plane of the skull, producing a marked concavity between the orbits and extremity of the nose.

Hunterian.

1569. Skeleton of a young Indian or Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus—*Cuv:* (Lacerta Crocodilus—*Lin: et Gm:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* 1. *f.* 4. 13.

Habitat.—India:—the Ganges.

Mus. Heaviside.

1570. Skull and imperfect skeleton of a large Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

This skeleton was formerly preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society, at Gresham College, to which it was presented by Sir Robert Southwell, who received it from the East Indies. It is described and figured by Grew, in his "*Musæum Regalis Societatis,* 1681." p 42. *pl* 4.

Mus. Brit.

1571. Skull and scutellum of a small Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

The animal was killed in the Ganges by Dr. Henderson, who presented the skull to the Museum, 1822.

1572. Scutellum of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Presented by the late Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1811.

1573. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

This specimen was from Bengal, where they are frequently found inhabiting the larger ponds.

Presented by N. Wallick, Esq.

1574. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile. From Bengal.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by N. Wallick, Esq.

1575. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Mus. Brit.

1576. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile. ***(Imperfect.)***

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1577. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile. From Bengal.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1578. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by the late Sir T. S. Raffles.

1579. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by N. Wallick, Esq., 1812.

1580. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Hunterian.

1581. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

1582. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus. *Hunterian.*

1583. Skull of a Gangetic Crocodile.

Crocodilus biporcatus.

Presented by Dr. Henderson, 1822.

1584. Half of the lower jaw of a young Gangetic Crocodile.

The deciduous teeth are exposed, and some of the secondary or permanent set may be seen occupying their cavities.

Hunterian.

1585. The left humerus of a large Gangetic Crocodile.

Mus. Brit.

1586. The right humerus of a large Gangetic Crocodile, in longitudinal section.

Mus. Brit.

1587. Skull of a young Sharp-nosed Alligator, or Caïman.

Crocodilus acutus—*Cuv:* (Le Crocodile à museau effilé—*Ib:* Caïman of the Colonists, and Natives of St. Domingo.)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* 1. *f.* 3. 14.

Habitat.—The Island of St. Domingo, and others of the Great Antilles,

Hunterian.

1588. Skull of the Sharp-nosed Alligator. ***(Imperfect.)***

Crocodilus acutus.

Mus. Brit.

1589. The extremity of the jaws of a Sharp-nosed Alligator.

Crocodilus acutus.

Hunterian.

1590. Skull of a small Pike-nosed Alligator.

Crocodilus lucius—*Cuv:* (Le Caïman à Museau de brochet—*Ib:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* 1. *f.* 8. 15. Cranium. Catesb: *Carol. pl.* 63.

Habitat.—North America.

Dr. Leach, in the *Zoological Miscellany,* ii. p. 117. *pl.* 102. described as a new species, (by the name of *Crocodilus Cuvierii,*) an Alligator shot on Dauphine Island, South America; which, however, he subsequently identified as Cuvier's *Crocodilus lucius.*

1591. Skull of the Pike-nosed Alligator.

Crocodilus lucius.

Hunterian.

1592. Two large anterior teeth of an Alligator.

Hunterian.

1593. A large tooth of an Alligator.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1813.

Genus Lacerta.

1594. The jaws of the great Aquatic Monitor of Egypt.

Lacerta Nilotica—*Forskall.* (Lacerta dracæna—*Lin:*
Ouaran, of the Arabs.)

Fig.—Seba, *Thes.* 1. *pl.* 101. Geoff: *Rept. d'Egypt. pl.* iii. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—The Nile.

Hunterian.

1595. Half of the lower jaw of the great Aquatic Monitor of Egypt. For the teeth.

Lacerta Nilotica.

Hunterian.

1596. Skeleton of a Monitory Lizard.

Lacerta monitor.

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* 66.

Habitat.—India.

Hunterian.

1597. Skull of a Monitory Lizard. From Java. ?

Lacerta monitor.

On one side exposing the deciduous and permanent teeth.

Hunterian.

1598. Skull of the Uromastix of Egypt.

Stellio Spinipes—*Daud:* (Le Fouette queue d'Egypt—*Cuv:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. *pl.* xvi. *f.* 20, 21. ? Geoff: *Rept. d'Egypt. pl.* ii. *f.* 2.

Habitat.—The surrounding deserts of Egypt.

Hunterian.

1599. Skeleton of the common Iguana of America.

Lacerta iguana—*Lin:* (Iguana tuberculata—*Laurenti.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* 61.

Habitat.—North America; the Bahama and West Indian Islands.

Presented by Mr. Stutchbury, 1821.

1600. Skull of an Iguana. From India.

Lacerta iguana.

Hunterian.

1601. The jaws of a large Iguana. (For the teeth.)

Lacerta iguana.

Hunterian.

1602. The lower jaw of an Iguana. (For the teeth.)

Hunterian.

Genus Chamæleo.

1603. Skeleton of the bifronted or Fork-nosed Chameleon.

Chamæleon bifurcatus—*Brongn:*

(Le Caméléon des moluques à nez fourchu—*Daud:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* xvi. *f.* 32, 33.

Habitat.—The Molucca Islands.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1818.

Order OPHIDIA.

Genus Coluber.—*(Lin:)*

Sub-Genus Python.—*(Daud:)*

1604. The bones of the great Coluber, or Ular-Sawa of the Sunda Islands.

Coluber Javanicus—*Shaw.* (Python améthiste—*Daud:*

Boa amethystina—*Schn:*)

Habitat.—India and the Indian Islands.

This specimen was brought from Bengal, and measures 12 feet 3 inches in length; it is, probably, the Pedda-poda of the Bengalese, figured in Russel's *Indian Serpents*. Vol. i. *pl.* xxii, xxiii, xxiv.

Presented by —— Clark, Esq.; Bengal Med. Service, 1830.

1605. The vertebral column of a very large Coluber, from Jessore.

Although rendered imperfect by the absence of the skull, and some of the caudal vertebræ, in its present state it measures upwards of 14 feet in length.

It is perhaps a larger specimen of the preceding species.

Presented by N. Wallick, Esq., 1812.

1606. Skeleton of a Coluber. (Species uncertain.)

Hunterian.

Order BATRACHIA.

Genus Rana.—*(Lin:)*

1607. Skeleton of the common Russet Frog.

Rana temporaria—*Lin:*

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* 29.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* xxiv. *f.* 1, 2. Cranium.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe.

Presented by the late H. Cline, Sen., Esq., 1824.

1608. Skeleton of the Zebra Frog.

Rana maxima—*Lin:* (Hylæ palmata—*Daud:*)

Fig.—Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2. *pl.* xxiv. *f.* 3. 28.

Habitat.—North America.

Hunterian.

1609. Skeleton of the Pipa or Surinam Toad.

Rana pipa—*Lin:*

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iii. *pl.* 50, 51. Seba, i. *pl.* lxxvii.

Cuv: *Oss. Foss.* v. 2, *pl.* xxiv. *f.* 6, 7, 29, 33, 34, &c.

Habitat.—South America; particularly Surinam, and Cayenne.

Hunterian.

Class PISCES.

Order ACANTHOPTERYGII.—*(Cuv:)*

Genus Sparus.

1610. Skull and jaws of the Sheep's-head Fish, or Sparus of North America. *(Imperfect.)*

Sparus Ovis. *Mitch:*

Fig.—Bloch: ?

Presented by Dr. Alexander Ramsay, of New York, 1816.

1611. Skull and jaws of a small Sparus.

Sparus Ovis.

Hunterian.

1612. Skull and jaws of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1613. Jaws of a Sparus. From the Cape of Good Hope.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1614. Jaws of the Lutian Sparus. ?

Sparus Lutianus—*Shaw.* (Lutianus Lutianus—*Bloch.*)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth. pl.* 244.

Habitat.—The American Seas.

Hunterian.

1615. Jaws of a Sparus.

Sparus Lutianus. ?

Hunterian.

1616. Jaws of a Sparus.

Sparus megalodon. ?

Mus. Brit.

1617. The lower jaw of a Sparus.

Caught off Malemba during the Expedition to the Congo, under the command of Captain Tuckey, R. N., in 1816.

Presented by Dr. Leach.

1618. The jaws of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1619. The jaws of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1620. The jaws of a Sparus.

Mus. Brit.

1621. The jaws of a Sparus.

Mus. Brit.

1622. The jaws of a Sparus.

Mus. Brit.

1623. The jaws of a small Sparus.

Hunterian.

1624. The lower jaw of a Sparus.

Mus. Brit.

1625. Portions of the upper jaw of the Bufonite Sparus.

Sparus Bufonites—*Cépède.*

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* iv. *pl.* 62.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian Seas.

Mus. Brit.

1626. The jaws of a Sparus. ? From the Cape of Good Hope.

Called by the Dutch colonists and sailors "Steinbrass."

Presented by the late William Norris, Esq.

1627. The superior pharyngeal bones of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1628. The superior pharyngeal bone of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1629. The superior pharyngeal bone of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1630. The superior pharyngeal bone of a Sparus.

Mus. Brit.

1631. The superior pharyngeal bone of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1632. The inferior pharyngeal bones of a Sparus.

Hunterian.

1633. The inferior pharyngeal bones of a Sparus.
Mus. Brit.

1634. The inferior pharyngeal bones of a Sparus.
Mus. Brit.

1635. The inferior pharyngeal bones of a Sparus.
Mus. Brit.

1636. An inferior pharyngeal bone of a Sparus.
Hunterian.

1637. Two dorsal vertebræ of a Sparus.
Hunterian.

1638. A vertebra of a Sparus, in longitudinal section.
Hunterian.

1639. Two vertebræ of a Sparus, in longitudinal section.
Hunterian.

Genus Chætodon.

1640. Skeleton of a Chætodon. From Bencoolen.

Chætodon arthriticus. (Ikan bonna of the Malays.)

Fig.—*Philos. Trans.* lxxxiii. *tab.* v. and vi. from this specimen.

Habitat.—The Indian Seas.

Sent to England by William Bell, Esq., and presented to Mr. Hunter by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.

"The skeleton is very singular, many of the bones having tumours, "which, in the first fish I saw, I supposed to be exostoses arising from "disease; but on dissecting a second, I found the corresponding bones had "exactly the same tumours, and the fishermen informed me they were "always found in this fish: I therefore conclude them to be natural to it. "In Mr. Hunter's collection are two or three of these bones, but I never "knew what fish they belonged to; they were supposed to be from the "back of some of the large Rays. What advantage can arise from these "large tumours is difficult to say. Those on the spines of the vertebræ "seem to answer no evident purpose, nor those at the origin of the dorsal "and anal fins. The particular form of the sternum, to which the ventral

" fins are joined, seems to be intended to give greater surface for the " attachment of the muscles, and to increase their action."—*Extract from Mr. Bell's paper on this fish, in the " Philosophical Transactions," read January 17th,* 1793.

1641. Skeleton of the Light-horseman Fish, of North America. (*Imperfect.*)

Ephippus gigas—*Cuv:*

Habitat.—The American Seas.

Hunterian.

1642. Skull and lower jaw of the Light-horseman Fish.

Ephippus gigas.

Hunterian.

1643. Skull and bony crest of the Light-horseman Fish. (Jaws deficient.)

Ephippus gigas.

Hunterian.

1644. Skull and bony crest of the Light-horseman Fish. (Jaws deficient.)

Ephippus gigas.

Hunterian.

1645. Skull and jaws of a large Chætodon. (*Species uncertain.*)

Habitat.—The South Seas.

Resembling (by a similar bony crest) the American Chætodon, or Light-horseman Fish.

Hunterian.

1646. Moveable spinous processes of the large American Chætodon, or Light-horseman Fish.

Hunterian.

1647. Dorsal spinous processes of a Chætodon;

Having osseous tubercles, as in the Chætodon arthriticus.

Hunterian.

1648. The anterior dorsal ray of an Indian Chætodon, with its moveable bones attached.

Chætodon arthriticus.

Mus. Lev.

1649. Jaws of a Chætodon. From India.
Allied to the Ikan bonna.
Hunterian.

1650. Jaws of a Chætodon. From Sumatra.
Hunterian.

1651. Anterior dorsal spinous process of an Indian Chætodon.
Mus. Brit.

1652. Anterior dorsal spinous process of an Indian Chætodon, (the moveable bones deficient).
Mus. Brit.

1653. Anterior dorsal spinous process of an Indian Chætodon, (the moveable bones deficient).
Mus. Brit.

1654. Anterior spine of the dorsal fin of the Ikan Bonna, (with its moveable bones).
Mus. Brit.

1655. Anterior spine of the dorsal fin of the Ikan Bonna, (with its moveable bones).
Mus. Brit.

1656. A rib of the Ikan Bonna, showing its peculiar osseous enlargement.
Hunterian.

1657. The anterior spine, or ray of the ventral fin of the Ikan Bonna, showing the osseous tubercle upon it.
Hunterian.

1658. A vertebra of the Ikan Bonna, showing the osseous tubercle on the superior and inferior spine.
Hunterian.

1659. A vertebra of the Ikan Bonna, showing the osseous tubercle on the superior and inferior spine.

Hunterian.

1660. The right clavicular bone of the Ikan Bonna, having the peculiar osseous tubercle upon it.

Hunterian.

1661. The osseous tubercle from the spine of the ventral fin of a large Indian Chætodon.

Mus. Brit.

1662. Anterior ray of the dorsal fin of a Chætodon, with its moveable bones.

Hunterian.

1663. Dorsal spinous process of a Chætodon, allied to ***Ephippus gigas***, (with its moveable bones). From the South Seas.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1807.

1664. Anterior dorsal ray of a Chætodon, with its moveable bones.

Hunterian.

1665. Anterior dorsal ray of a Chætodon, with its moveable bones.

Hunterian.

Genus Xiphias—*(Lin:)*

1666. Skull of the common Sword-fish. ***(Imperfect.)***

Xiphias Gladius—*Lin:*

Fig.—Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 27. Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 76.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, and Northern Seas.

Mus. Brit.

1667. Head of the Sword-fish. ***(Imperfect.)***

Xiphias Gladius.

Mus. Brit.

1668. The lower jaw of the Sword-fish. ***(Imperfect.)***

Mus. Brit.

Genus Anarrhichas.—*(Lin:)*

1669. Skull of the Wolf-fish.

Anarrhichas Lupus—*Lin:* (Le Loup marin— *Cuv:*)

Fig.—Will: *Pisc. tab. H.* 3. *f.* 1. Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 74.

Habitat.—Principally the Northern Seas.

Hunterian.

1670. Skull of the Wolf-fish.

Anarrhichas Lupus.

Hunterian.

1671. Skull of the Wolf-fish.

Anarrhichas Lupus.

Presented by Mr. Sewell.

1672. Upper and lower jaws of a Wolf-fish.

Hunterian.

1673. The lower jaw of a Wolf-fish.

Hunterian.

1674. Half of the lower jaw of a Wolf-fish, for the teeth.

Hunterian.

Genus Lophius.—*(Lin:)*

1675. The lower jaw of the European Angler, or Frog-Fish.

Showing the ligamentous attachment to the jaw, of the internal rows of teeth.

Lophius piscatorius—*Lin:* (Le Diable de mer—*Bloch.*)

Fig.—Will: *Pisc. tab. E.* i. Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 87.

Habitat.—The European Seas.

Hunterian.

1676. Lower jaw of the European Angler, for the teeth.

Hunterian.

1677. Lower jaw of an Angler, for the teeth.

The animal was caught in the North Atlantic Ocean, 1000 miles from land, in a bunch of sea-weed, by William Irish, Esq., Commander of the *Admiral Berkeley,* from Rio de la Plata, 16th May, 1809.

Presented by Sir William Blizard, 1809.

1678. Half of the lower jaw of the European Angler, for the teeth.

Hunterian.

1679. Portion of the lower jaw of the European Angler, for the teeth.

Hunterian.

Genus Labrus—*(Lin:)*

1680. The head of a Labrus.

Mus. Brit.

1681. The jaws of a Labrus. ?

Presented by William Lynn, Esq., 1813.

1682. The jaws of a Labrus. ?

Hunterian.

1683. The lower, and half of the upper jaw of a small Labrus. ?

Hunterian.

1684. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1685. The superior pharyngeal bones of the rufous Labrus.

Labrus rufus—*Lin:* (Hog-fish—*Catesby.*)

Habitat.—The American Seas.

Hunterian.

1686. The inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1687. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1688. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1689. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1690. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1691. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1692. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

1693. Inferior pharyngeal bone of a Labrus.

Hunterian.

Genus Scarus.—*(Lin:)*

1694. Skull of a large Scarus.

This specimen was formerly preserved in the museum of the Royal Society; and is figured in " *Willughbii de Historia Piscium,* Joannes Raius, " 1686, *Tab.* X. ii:—Ingentis cuiusdam piscis Indici caput, an e'Turdorum " genere. e M. S. R."

Mus. Brit.

1695. The head of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1696. A longitudinal section of the anterior part of the skull and jaws of a large Scarus.

Hunterian.

1697. The jaws of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1698. The jaws of the Rivulated Scarus.

Scarus rivulatus—*Forsk:*

Habitat.—The Red Sea.

Mus. Brit.

1699. The jaws of the Rivulated Scarus.

Hunterian.

1700. Jaws of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1701. Jaws of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1702. Jaws of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1703. Jaws of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1704. Jaws of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1705. The jaws, with the superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of the Parrot-Scarus.

Scarus Psittacus.

Hunterian.

1706. Upper jaw of a Scarus,

One side of which has been divided by a longitudinal section, in order to show the arrangement of the denticuli within the bone.

Hunterian.

1707. The superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1708. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1709. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Mus. Brit.

1710. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Mus. Brit.

1711. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1712. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1713. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1714. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

1715. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Scarus.

Hunterian.

Genus Fistularia.—*(Lin:)*

1716. The skull (with the first four vertebræ attached) of the slender Fistularia or Tobacco-pipe Fish.

Showing the great length of the first vertebra of the spine.

Fistularia tabacaria—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* vi. *pl.* 387.

Habitat.—The Indian and American Seas.

Hunterian.

1717. Portion of the spine of a Fistularia.?

(Cuv: M.S. 1818.)

Hunterian.

1718. Spine of a Fistularia.

Hunterian.

1719. Spine of a Fistularia.

Hunterian.

1720. Spine of a Fistularia.

Hunterian.

1721. Spine of a Fistularia.

Hunterian.

1722. Spine of a Fistularia.

Hunterian.

1723. Spine of a Fistularia.

Hunterian.

Genus Cyprinus.—*(Lin:)*

1724. The pharyngeal teeth and horny palate of a Carp 50 years old.

Cyprinus Carpio—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* 16.

Habitat.—Most parts of Europe.

Purchased 1812.

1725. Incipient teeth of a Carp.

Purchased 1812.

1726. Superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of the Chub.

Cyprinus Jeses—*Lin:*

Hunterian.

Genus Esox.—*(Lin:)*

1727. Skull of the common Pike.

Esox lucius—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* 32. Will: *Pisc.* P. 5. *f.* 2. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 108.

Habitat.—The lakes and rivers of Europe; and also in North America.

Hunterian.

1728. Lower jaw and pharyngeal bones of a large Pike.

Purchased 1812.

1729. Lower jaw of a large Pike, which weighed 16½ lbs.

Presented by William Thompson, Esq., 1820.

1730. The head and skin of the Bony-scaled Pike.

Esox osseus—*Lin:* (Le Caiman—*Bonnat:*)

Fig.—Will: *Pisc. tab.* P. 8. *f.* 2. from this specimen.

Bloch, *Icth.* vi. *pl.* 390.

Habitat.—The lakes and rivers of the East and West Indies, and America.

This specimen was formerly preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society at Gresham College.

Mus. Brit.

1731. The head of the Barracuda Pike.

Esox Barracuda—*Shaw.* (Barracuda—*Catesby.*)

Fig.—Catesb: *Carol.* ii. *pl.* 1.

Habitat.—The Tropical Seas.

Hunterian.

1732. The head of the Barracuda Pike.

Esox barracuda.

Mus. Brit.

1733. The jaws of the Barracuda Pike, for the Teeth.

Hunterian.

1734. The jaws of the Barracuda Pike.

Hunterian.

1735. **The lower jaw of the Barracuda Pike.**

Hunterian.

1736. **The lower jaw of the Barracuda Pike.**

Hunterian.

1737. **Portions of the jaws of the Barracuda Pike.**

Mus. Brit.

1738. **Skull of a Pike.**

Esox Becuna?—*Shaw.* (Sphyræna Becuna—*La Cép.*)

Hunterian.

Genus Silurus.—*(Lin:)*

1739. **A portion of the skull (with the dorsal spine) of a Silure. From the River Congo.**

Silurus Congensis—*Leach.*

The following are the specific characters of this fish, given by Dr. Leach in the Appendix No. 4, to the "Narrative of an Expedition to explore "the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816; by "Captain J. N. Tuckey, R.N."

"*Sp.* 1. *Silurus congensis.*—With the upper nostrils, the angles of the "mouth, and each side of the chin furnished with a filament; the first "ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins serrated towards the point, which is "unconnected with the second ray; the second ray very much elongated "and attenuated; the laciniæ of the tail acute."

"*Obs.*—The first ray of the dorsal fin is only serrated towards its "point, the unconnected apex itself being destitute of teeth. The first "ray of the pectoral fins is serrated above the unattached part, and the "teeth are continued downwards to near its middle. It is akin to "*Silurus mystus* (Geoff: *Pois de Nil*), but may be easily distinguished "from it by the characters of the pectoral fins, and by the presence of "the filaments on the chin. The filaments of the chin and nostrils are "nearly of equal length; those of the angles of the mouth are very "long."

Presented by Dr. Leach.

1740. The sternum of the Congo Silure, with the first rays of the pectoral fins attached.

Showing the peculiar mechanism of the joint by which their erection and depression is accomplished.

Presented by Dr. Leach.

1741. The jaws of the Fasciated Silure, of India.

Silurus fasciatus—*Lin:*

Habitat.—The Indian and South American Seas.

Presented by Claude Russell, Esq., the executor of Dr. Patrick Russell, to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., and by him to the Museum, 1805.

1742. The jaws of the Fasciated Silure, of India.

Presented by Sir J. Banks, Bart., 1805.

1743. The doubly-serrated bony rays of the pectoral fins of the Acetabulated Platystacus, or Silure.

Silurus Aspredo—*Lin:* (Platystacus cotylephorus—*Bloch.*)

Fig.—Bloch: *Icth.* vi. *pl.* 372.

Habitat.—The Indian Seas and Rivers.

Hunterian.

1744. The dorsal bony ray of a large Silure.

(Blainville, M.S., 1814.)

Presented by Mr. Chambers, 1812.

1745. The dorsal spine of a Silure.

Hunterian.

1746. The dorsal spine of a Silure.

Hunterian.

1747. The dorsal serrated ray of a large Silure.

Mus. Brit

1748. The dorsal ray of a Silure.

Mus. Brit.

1749. The dorsal ray of a Silure.

Mus. Brit.

1750. The dorsal ray of a Silure.

Mus. Brit.

1751. The dorsal ray of a Silure.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Gadus.—*(Lin:)*

1752. Skull of the Cod-fish.

Gadus morhua—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* lxiv. Shaw, *Zool.* iv. *pl.* 22.

Habitat.—Principally the banks of Newfoundland.

Hunterian.

1753. Skull of a Cod-fish.

Gadus morhua.

Hunterian.

1754. Skull of a Cod-fish.

Gadus morhua.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1755. The cranium of a Cod-fish, (the bones of the jaws, and operculum deficient).

Gadus morhua.

Hunterian.

1756. The skeleton of the Haddock.

Gadus Æglefinus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* lxii.

Habitat.—The Northern Seas.

Presented by James Syme, Esq., 1821.

1757. Skull of the Ling. ?

Gadus molva ?—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* lxix. Shaw, *Zool.* iv. *pl.* 23.

Habitat.—The Northern Seas.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1758. Skull of the Ling. ?
Gadus molva.

Hunterian.

1759. Half of the lower jaw of a Cod-fish, for the teeth.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1760. Part of the lower jaw of a Cod-fish, with the bones of the operculum attached.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1761. Part of the lower jaw of a Cod-fish, with the bones of the operculum attached.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1762. The os hyoides of a Cod-fish, with the opercular rays attached.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1763. The os hyoides of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1764. The os hyoides of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1765. The opercular bones of a Cod-fish. Separate.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1766. The os hyoides and opercular bones of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1767. The articular bone of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1768. The branchial arches and superior pharyngeal bone of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1769. The superior pharyngeal bone of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1770. The inferior pharyngeal bones of a Cod-fish.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

Genus Muræna.—*(Lin:)*

1771. The skeleton of the Common Eel.

Muræna Anguilla—*Lin:* (Anguilla vulgaris—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 73. Shaw, *Zool.* iv. *pl.* i.

Habitat.—Most of the rivers of the Old World.

Hunterian.

1772. Skeleton of the Common Eel.

Muræna Anguilla.

Mus. Heaviside.

1773. Skull of the Common Eel.

Muræna Anguilla.

Hunterian.

1774. Skull and os hyoides of the Conger Eel.

Muræna Conger—*Lin:* (Anguilla Conger—*Shaw.*)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* iii. *pl.* 155. Will: *Pisc. tab. G.* 6.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, Northern, and American Seas.

1775. Skull of a species of Muræna.

Oxyrhynchus deliciosus ?—*Leach.*

Caught off Malemba, during the Expedition to explore the river Congo, under the command of Captain Tuckey, in 1816.

Presented by Dr. Leach.

1776. Skull, and part of the lower jaw of a Muræna. (Species uncertain.)

In some particulars it appears allied to the preceding specimen from Malemba.

Mus. Brit.

Genus Gymnotus.—*(Lin:)*

1777. Half of the lower jaw of the Electrical Gymnote, for the teeth.

Gymnotus electricus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* iii. *pl.* 156.

Habitat.—The large rivers of Africa and America; especially those of Senegal and Surinam.

Hunterian.

Genus Diodon.—*(Lin:)*

1778. The skull and skin of the Porcupine Diodon.

Diodon Hystrix—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 126. Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 5.

Habitat.—The Indian and American Seas.

Presented by L. Holker Potts, Esq., 1827.

1779. The skull of the Porcupine Diodon.

Diodon Hystrix.

Hunterian.

1780. Jaws and skin of a small orbicular Diodon.

Diodon orbicularis. (Diodon atinga, *var.—Lin:*)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 127. Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 4. *f.* 6.

Habitat.—The seas of Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Moluccas.

Mus. Brit.

1781. Jaws and skin of a small orbicular Diodon.

Diodon orbicularis.

Hunterian.

1782. Skull of a large Diodon

Hunterian.

1783. Upper and lower jaws of a Diodon.

Hunterian.

1784. Upper and lower jaws of a Diodon.

Hunterian.

1785. Upper and lower jaws of a Diodon.

Hunterian.

1786. Upper and lower jaws of a Diodon.

Hunterian.

1787. Upper and lower jaws of a Diodon

Hunterian.

Genus TETRODON.—*(Lin:)*

1788. Jaws and skin of the Hispid Tetrodon.

Tetrodon hispidus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch: *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 142. Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 1.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean and Indian Seas.

Presented by Robert Keate, Esq., 1825.

1789. Jaws of the Hispid Tetrodon.

Tetrodon hispidus.

Hunterian.

1790. Jaws of the Hispid Tetrodon.

Tetrodon hispidus.

Hunterian.

1791. Jaws of a Tetrodon.

Hunterian.

1792. Jaws of a Tetrodon.

Hunterian.

Genus BALISTES.—*(Lin:)*

1793. Skull of the Forcipated Balistes, or File-fish.

Balistes forcipatus—*Lin:*

(Guaperva caudâ forcipatâ, pinnis maculosis, é Mus. Soc. Reg.—*Will.*)

Fig.—Will: *Hist. Pisc. tab. I.* 22.

Habitat.—The East and West Indian Seas.

Mus. Brit.

1794. Anterior portion of the jaws of a File-fish, with the teeth.

Hunterian.

Genus Ostracion.—*(Lin:)*

1795. The osseous skin of a small Pyramidal Trunk-fish.

Ostracion turritus—*Lin:* (Le Chameau marin—*Bloch.*)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 136. Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 9.

Habitat.—The American and Indian Seas, particularly about the Moluccas.

Mus. Brit.

1796. The osseous skin of the Snouted Trunk-fish.

Ostracion nasus—*Bloch.* (Le Coffre à bec—*Ibid:*)

Fig.—Bloch, ii. *pl.* 138. Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 11.

Habitat.—Principally at the mouth of the Nile.

Hunterian.

1797. The osseous skin of the Snouted Trunk-fish.

Ostracion nasus.

Mus. Brit.

1798. The osseous skin of a Snouted Trunk-fish. ***(Imperfect.)***

Ostracion nasus.

Mus. Brit.

1799. The osseous skin of a Snouted Trunk-fish. ***(Imperfect.)***

Ostracion nasus.

Mus. Brit.

1800. The osseous skin of the Horned Trunk-fish.

Ostracion cornutus—*Lin:*

(Ostracion quadrangularis, spinis quatuor—*Bloch.*)

Fig.—Will: *Pisc. tab. I.* 13. *f.* 1. Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 133.

Habitat.—The Indian and American Seas, and also in the Nile.

Mus. Brit.

1801. The osseous skin of the Horned Trunk-fish.

Ostracion cornutus.

Mus. Brit.

1802. The osseous skin of the Horned Trunk-fish.

Ostracion cornutus.

Mus. Brit.

1803. The osseous skin of the Horned Trunk-fish.

Ostracion cornutus.

Hunterian.

1804. A bottle, containing the ossicula auditûs of the following species:—

1. Codling.—*Gadus morhua.*
2. Herring.—*Clupea harengus.*
3. Dace.—*Cyprinus leuciscus.*
4. Gudgeon.—*Cyprinus Gobio.*
5. Sole.—*Pleuronectes Solea.*
6. Plaice.—*Pleuronectes Platessa.*

Presented by Sir Anthony Carlisle, 1821.

1805. A bottle, containing the ossicula auditûs of the following species:—

1. Of the Cod.—*Gadus morhua.*
2. Of the Haddock.—*Gadus Æglefinus.*
3. Of the Sword-fish.—*Xiphias gladius.*
4. Of the Sturgeon.—*Acipenser Sturio.*

Presented by Sir Anthony Carlisle, 1821.

Order CHONDROPTERYGII.—*(Cuv:)*

Section I.—With loose Branchiæ.

Genus Acipenser.—*(Lin:)*

1806. The branchiostegal bone of a large Sturgeon.

Acipenser Sturio—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, i. *pl.* 88.

Habitat.—The Northern European and American Seas.

Hunterian.

1807. The branchiostegal bone of a Sturgeon.

Hunterian

Genus Chimæra.—*(Lin:)*

1808. Skull of the Southern Chimæra.

Chimæra Callorhynchus—*Lin:* (Chimæra Australis—*Bloch.*)

Fig.—Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 158, 158*.

Habitat.—The Southern Seas.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

Section II.—With fixed Branchiæ.

Genus Squalus.—*(Lin:)*

1809. The jaws of the Panther Shark.

Squalus Canicula—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 112. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 152.

Habitat.—The European Seas principally.

Brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Captain Carmichael.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1824.

1810. Jaws of the small Spotted Shark.

Squalus Catulus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 114.

Habitat.—The Northern, Mediterranean, and Indian Seas.

Hunterian.

1811. The jaws of a large White Shark.

Squalus Carcharias—*Lin:* (Le Requin of the French.)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 119. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 148.

Habitat.—In most seas, but principally those of the warmer latitudes.

Hunterian.

1812. Jaws of a large White Shark.

Squalus Carcharias.

Hunterian.

1813. Jaws of a White Shark.

Squalus Carcharias.

Mus. Brit.

1814. Jaws of a White Shark.

Squalus Carcharias.

Hunterian.

1815. A portion of the lower jaw of a White Shark, for the teeth.

Mus. Brit.

1816. A portion of the upper jaw of a White Shark.

Mus. Brit.

1817. A portion of the jaw of a White Shark.

Mus. Brit.

1818. A portion of the jaw of a White Shark.

Mus. Brit.

1819. Two separate teeth of a large White Shark.

Hunterian.

1820. The skeleton of the Blue Shark.

Squalus glaucus—*Lin :*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 86.

Habitat.—Principally about the British Coasts.

Hunterian.

1821. Jaws of a Shark.

Squalus heterodon—*Blainv :*

Presented by the Earl of Dysart, 1807.

1822. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1823. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1824. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1825. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1826. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Hunterian.

1827. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1828. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1829. Jaws of the Squalus Heterodon.

Hunterian.

1830. A portion of the jaw of the Squalus Heterodon.

Hunterian.

1831. A portion of the jaw of the Squalus Heterodon.

Mus. Brit.

1832. The skull, and part of the spine of a small Porbeagle Shark.

Squalus Cornubicus.

Fig.—Borlase, *Hist. of Cornwall.*

Habitat.—The British Seas.

This species, from its magnitude when full grown, has, sometimes, been confounded with the Sq. Carcharias, or White Shark.

Presented by Dr. Leach, 1820.

1833. The jaws of the Porbeagle Shark.

Squalus Cornubicus.

Mus. Brit.

1834. The jaws of the Porbeagle Shark.

Squalus Cornubicus.

Purchased.

1835. The jaws of the Porbeagle Shark.

Squalus Cornubicus.

Mus. Brit.

1836. The jaws of a Shark. Species uncertain.

Squalus ?

Hunterian.

1837. The jaws of a Shark, distinct from the Squalus Cornubicus.

Squalus ?

Mus. Brit.

1838. A dorsal vertebra of the Basking Shark.

Squalus maximus—*Lin:* (Le Pélerin of French authors.)

Fig.—*Philos. Trans.* xcix. *pl.* vi. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 149, 150. Blainville, *Ann. du Mus.* xviii. *pl.* vi. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—The Northern Seas.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1809.

This shark was caught in the fishing nets off Hastings, November 13th, 1808. The length of the animal was 30 feet 6 inches. In the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1809, Sir E. Home has given an anatomical notice respecting it; as also M. Blainville in the *Ann. du Mus. tom* xviii.

1839. A vertebra of the Basking Shark.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1809.

1840. A vertebra of the Basking Shark.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1841. A vertebra of a Basking Shark, caught at Brighton, in the year 1812.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart., 1813.

1842. Three caudal vertebræ of the Basking Shark, in longitudinal section, to show the peculiar structure of the intervertebral joints.

Fig.—Philos. Trans. xcix. *pl.* v. a section of the joint.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1843. The corresponding section of the preceding specimen.

Presented by Sir E. Home, Bart.

1844. A portion of the jaws of the Phillipian Shark.

Squalus Phillipii—*Blainv:* M.SS.

Fig.—Phillip's *Voy. to New South Wales.*

Habitat.—The South Seas.

Mus. Brit.

1845. Jaws of the Port-Jackson Shark.

Squalus Jacksonii.

Habitat.—The neighbourhood of Port Jackson.

Described and figured in Governor Hunter's *Voy. to New South Wales.*

There is a skin of this species of shark preserved in the collection of the Linnæan Society.

Hunterian.

1846. The dentulous covering of the upper jaw of the Port-Jackson Shark.

Presented by Mr. Clift, 1820.

1847. Skull of the Angel Shark, or Monk-fish.

Squalus Squatina—*Lin*:

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* 116. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 155.

Habitat.—The European Seas.

This specimen was prepared by Mr. André.

Mus. Heaviside.

1848. Jaws of the Angel Shark.

Prepared by Mr. André.

Hunterian.

1849. The head, with the jaws and teeth of the Hammer-headed Shark.

Squalus Zygæna—*Lin:* (Zygæna malleus—*Valenciennes.*
Le Marteau of French authors.)

Fig.—Block, *Icth. pl.* 117. Will: *Pisc. tab. B.* i.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, Indian, American, and Southern Seas.

Mus. Brit.

1850. A portion of the spine of a Shark.

Prepared by Mr. André.

Purchased 1812.

1851. A single tooth of a large Shark.

Hunterian.

1852. The snout or rostrum of a Saw-fish.

Squalus Pristis-*Lin:* (Serra marina-*Bellon.* Pristis antiquorum-*Lath:*)

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 120. Will: *Pisc. tab. B.* 9. *Lin. Trans.* ii. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, American, Indian, and Northern Seas.

Hunterian.

Dr. Latham, in the *Linnæan Transactions*, (vol. ii. *p.* 276,) separates the Saw-fishes from the Genus *Squalus*, in which they had been placed by Linnæus; and proposes to place them in a new one, under the name of

Pristis; considering the variation in the form of the rostrum, and its spines or teeth, as affording sufficient characters for its division into species, of which he enumerates five, viz :—

1. *Pristis Antiquorum.*—The rostrum broad at its base, with, from eighteen to twenty-four spines on each side, thick and channelled at their posterior part, inclining to an edge in front.
2. *Pristis Pectinatus.*—The rostrum narrower than the preceding in proportion to its length; spines longer and more slender, varying from twenty-five to thirty-six on each side.
3. *Pristis Cuspidatus.*—Spines broad, flat, and lancet-formed; twenty-eight on each side.
4. *Pristis Microdon.*—Rostrum long, spines exceedingly short. The specimen to which this name was applied was but twenty-eight inches in length, and, most probably, a young animal, when the shortness of the spines would be the consequence of their being nearly concealed by a membrane that extends itself laterally on each side of the snout, sometimes even to the extremity of the spines, which, however, disappears in the adult.
5. *Pristis Cirratus.*—Rostrum long; spines very numerous, varying in length; having from three to five smaller ones interposed between the longer spines, which are sharp-pointed, and slightly recurvated: there is also a secondary marginal set of small spines on the under surface of the rostrum—eighteen on each side: two cirri also arise, one on either side—about mid-way from the under part of the snout.

The number of specimens contained in the Museum allowing an opportunity of extensive comparison, they have been arranged according to Dr. Latham's division; retaining, however, at the same time, the Linnæan name.

1853. The rostrum of a Saw-fish.

Squalus Pristis. (Pristis antiquorum—*Lath:*)

Hunterian.

1854. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Squalus Pristis. (Pristis antiquorum.)
Hunterian.

1855. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1856. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1857. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1858. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1859. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Presented by Sir Alexander Johnston, 1821.

1860. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1861. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1862. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Mus. Brit.

1863. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1864. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Mus. Brit.

1865. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Presented by Sir William Blizard.

1866. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1867. **The extremity of the rostrum of a Saw-fish, with three of the spines exposed in their sockets.**
One of the spines is in longitudinal section, to show its structure.
Hunterian.

1868. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Squalus Pristis—*Lin:* (Pristis antiquorum—*Lath:*)
Hunterian.

1869. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1870. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1871. **The head and rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Squalus Pristis—*Lin:* (Pristis pectinatus—*Lath:*)
Fig.—Lin. Trans. ii. *pl.* 26. *f.* 2.
Hunterian.

1872. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1873. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1874. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1875. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1876. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian

1877. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1878. **The rostrum of a Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1879. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1880. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1881. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1882. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Hunterian.

1883. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**
Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1884. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Squalus Pristis—*Lin:* (Pristis pectinatus—*Lath:*)

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1885. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1886. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1887. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1888. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1889. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1890. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1891. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1892. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N., 1829.

1893. The rostrum of a Saw-fish.

Squalus Pristis—*Lin:* (Pristis cuspidatus—*Lath:*)

Fig.—Lin. Trans. ii. *pl.* 26. *f.* 3.

Hunterian

1894. The rostrum of a Saw-fish.

Presented by Captain Home, 1818.

1895. The rostrum of a Saw-fish.

Hunterian.

1896. The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.

Hunterian.

1897. **The rostrum of a young Saw-fish.**

Hunterian.

1898. **The rostrum and skin of the Cirrated Saw-fish.**

Pristis cirratus—*Lath:*

Fig.—*Lin. Trans.* ii. *pl.* 26. *f.* 5. *pl.* 27.

Habitat.—The specimen described by Dr. Latham, was brought from Port Jackson, in New Holland, and precisely corresponds with this in length, and other particulars.

Hunterian.

Genus Raja.—*(Lin:)*

1899. **The jaws of the Thorn-back Ray.**

Raja Clavata—*Lin:* Prepared by Mr. André.

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 83. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 135.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, and other Seas.

Hunterian.

1900. **The jaws of the Thorn-back Ray.**

Prepared by Mr. André.

Hunterian.

1901. **The jaws of the Thorn-back Ray.**

Hunterian.

1902. **The jaws of the Rough Ray.**

Raja Rubus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 84.

Hunterian.

1903. **The skeleton of the common Skate.**

Raja Batis—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 79. Shaw, *Zool.* v. *pl.* 136.

Habitat.—The European Seas.

Presented by Joseph Henry Green, Esq., 1825.

1904. **The skull of a Skate, with the sternum and branchial arches attached.**

Raja Batis.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1905. The skull of a small Skate, with the sternum and branchial arches attached.

Raja Batis.

Presented by B. C. Brodie, Esq., 1821.

1906. The jaws of a Skate.

Prepared by Mr. André.

Hunterian.

1907. The jaws of a large Skate.

Hunterian.

1908. The jaws of a Skate. From the Cape of Good Hope.

Raja Capensis—*Lin:*

Presented by the late William Norris, Esq.

1909. The jaws of a Ray. *(Species uncertain.)*

Hunterian.

1910. Portions of the dentulous covering of the jaws of a Skate.

Hunterian.

1911. Portions of the dentulous covering of the jaws of a Skate; the denticules obtuse.

Hunterian.

1912. Portions of the dentulous covering of the jaws of a Skate; the denticules conical and sharp.

Hunterian.

1913. A portion of the bony palate, or superior pharyngeal bone of a large Ray.

Hunterian.

1914. A portion of the superior pharyngeal bone of a large Ray.

Hunterian.

1915. The superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Ray. From Sumatra.

Prepared by Mr. William Bell.

Hunterian.

1916. The superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Ray.
Hunterian.

1917. The superior and inferior pharyngeal bones of a Ray.
Hunterian.

1918. A portion of the superior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Mus. Brit.

1919. A portion of the superior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Hunterian.

1920. A portion of the superior pharyngeal bone of a Ray,
Mus. Brit.

1921. A portion of the superior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Mus. Brit.

1922. A portion of the superior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Hunterian.

1923. The inferior pharyngeal bone of a large Ray.
Hunterian.

1924. The inferior pharyngeal bone of a large Ray.
Hunterian.

1925. The inferior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Mus. Brit.

1926. The inferior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Mus. Brit.

1927. A portion of the inferior pharyngeal bone of a Ray.
Hunterian.

1928. The tail of the Sting Ray, with its serrated spine attached.
Raja Pastinaca—*Lin :*
Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* ii. *pl.* 82.
Habitat.—The Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian Seas.
Hunterian.

1929. The serrated spine of a Sting Ray.
Hunterian.

1930. The tail and spine of a Sting Ray.
Hunterian.

1931. The tail and spine of a Sting Ray.

Hunterian.

1932. The tail of a Sting Ray, with two spines.

Hunterian.

1933. The tail of the Eagle Ray, with two spines.

Raja Aquila—*Lin:*

Fig.—Will: *Pisc. tab. C.* 2. Bloch, *Icth*, ii. *pl.* 81.

Habitat.—The Mediterranean, Indian, and Atlantic Seas.

Hunterian.

1934. The tail of the Eagle Ray, 7 feet 8 inches in length, having five serrated spines.

Hunterian.

1935. The tail of a large Eagle Ray ? with its spine.

Hunterian.

Genus Petromyzon.—*(Lin:)*

1936. The jaws of a Lamprey,—for the labial teeth.

Petromyzon marinus—*Lin:*

Fig.—Bloch, *Icth.* i. *pl.* 77.

Habitat.—The Northern Seas; but ascending various rivers in the spring, particularly the Severn, in England.

Purchased 1812.

END OF PART III.

F. Ware, Printer,
Red Lion Passage, Holborn, London.